P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,626—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	27th May.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7919	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

[illegible]AM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

[illegible]	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	—	3,506	22nd June 1899.

[illegible] Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
[illegible] Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

[illegible] DES [illegible] MARITIMES.

[illegible] MAIL [illegible]

[illegible]RECT.

[illegible]ORT SAID.

To sail on Tuesdays, 12 NOON.
6th June 1899
4th July 1899
1st Aug. 1899
29th Aug. 1899
26th Sept. 1899
24th Oct. 1899

[illegible] the BALLARD [illegible] at 10 A.M. All [illegible] should be sent [illegible] or early on the [illegible]

[illegible]RE, JAVA, [illegible]HINA, AND [illegible]

[illegible]tain. To sail on or about.

[illegible]rande...... 31st May, 1899.

[illegible] TICKETS WITH THE [illegible] LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible]w in a position to issue RETURN [illegible] for one way by the Messageries Mari[illegible] [illegible]n voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Re[illegible] [illegible] arrangement will prove, in some cases, of [illegible] to Passengers on three months' privilege [illegible]

[illegible]ticulars apply to

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[illegible] Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 27th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Maganzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

Intermediate.........Class only.............. Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899.

Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	9th June.
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	13th June.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
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CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
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SOUTHAMPTON

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
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THE COMPANY give special attention to this Department, and keep a well-selected Stock of high grade Razors, Strops, Knives, Scissors, Brushes, and Toiletware generally.

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SPECIALTY, the Old English Razor in Ivory Handle, Splendidly Tempered	4	0
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The "MAB" (Rs. 4), "SAFETY" (Rs. 6-12). KROPP (Rs. 5), and many other kinds in all Shapes and Sizes.

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STROPS, Kay's Self-Lubricating	4	0
The "QUADRUPLE" STROP	2	10

The "ARMY" (Re. 1-8), MAGNETIC (Rs. 2-6), CONGRESS (Rs. 3-9), and others. Razor Paper, Strop Paste, Nail and Toilet Scissors, Knives, Scissors, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, and every requisite for the Toilet.

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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

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Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

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PHILLIPS & CO.'S ELIXIR OF CASCARA.

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At Rs. 12, 18, 25 35 45 & 50 each.

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(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

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THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

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We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

*** 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

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- BOTTLES BROMIDIA.
- BENGER'S LIQR. PEPTICUS AND PANCREATICUS.
- CONDY'S FLUID.
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- CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.
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- CUTICURA OINTMENT.
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- PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION.
- STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.
- KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT AND CODLIVER OIL.
- GRIMAULT'S SYRUP.
- WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA.
- HOP BITTERS.
- GIBERT SYRUP.
- PEPTO-FER.
- WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER.
- DO. BUCHUPAIBA.
- DO. INVISIBLE VELVET CREAM.
- &c., &c., &c.

☞ For the SAFE DELIVERY of ORDERS please ADDRESS us fully as below :—

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
No. 82.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Bombay Commissariat of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM for one year from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay up to 12 noon on the 12th day of June 1899, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay, up to 4 o'clock P. M., on the 11th June 1899. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender form.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted ; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Rum."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of the schedules appertaining to the contract, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, Treasury Receipt Provincial or Municipal Debenture or Port Trust Bonds for Rupees 3400. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated, if the tenderer withdraws from his tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable tender will be notified to the tenderers concerned on or about the 15th of August 1899, at latest.

8. The tenderer should pay to the proper authorities all usual Customs, Excise, Municipal Octroi or other duties, taxes or dues on supplies to be made under the contract and if refund of any such duties, taxes or dues are allowable in respect of rum after it has become the property of the Government or in regard to the quantity estimated as lost in transit by dryage or wastage in respect of such Rum, the contractor shall be entitled to receive from the proper Commissariat Officer a certificate to enable him to make a claim for such refund from the proper authorities.

The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

B. L. REILLY, LIEUT-COLONEL,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, 16th May 1899.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest ; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft pleasing effects, Bromide Opals, artistically finished in water color, Mono-Chrome or oils - Enlargements successfully produced from old or faded Photographs by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay, for prices, etc., apply to the MANAGER.

FOR HIRE in monsoon, one light English made closed side BROUGHAM, Rs. 20 per month.—Apply No. 99, care of this offices.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Mazagaon, RE-OPEN on June 5th. Address.—Rev. Fr. TOVEY, D. Sc., Head Master, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35 ; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30 ; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40 ; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24 ; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85 ; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30 ; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health, Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A FIRM in Karachi is desirous of representing a Bombay Cotton Mill for the SALE of its production both Yarn and Piece goods. Apply "666," care of this Paper.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestrian Organs Music rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work ;—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 251," care of this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road,

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of 50		Per box	[illegible]	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	50	,,	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
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Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
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The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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PENANG.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at The Islam Mills, Sonari Baug Road, Parel, the following machines which are at present in good working order at the abovementioned Mills :—

One horizontal engine of the following dimensions :—
Dia. of H. P. Cylinder, 18 in.
,, L. P. ,, 31-1-2 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6 in.
Revolutions per minute, 38
Nominal horse power, 42
Ind. horse power, 275
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.

Another horizontal engine of the following dimensions :—
Dia. of H. P. Cylinder, 14 in.
,, L. P. ,, 28 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6in.
Revolutions per minute, 41
Nominal horse power, 31
Ind. horse power, 124
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.

5 revolving flat cards, 45in. on wire by Hetherington & Sons, 1895.
36 roller & clearer cards, 48 in. on wire. ,, ,, 1881.
1 drawing frame by Howard and Bullough, 3 heads of deliveries.
4 ,, ,, by Hetherington and Sons ,, ,, 1881.
1 slubbing frame, 60 spindles, by Platt Bros.
1 ,, ,, ,, by Howard and Bullough.
5 ,, ,, ,, by Hetherington and Sons. 1881.
2 intermediate frames, 92 spindles each, by Howard and Bullough.
2 ,, ,, ,, by Hetherington and Sons.
4 ,, ,, 86 ,, ,, ,, 1881
3 Roving frames 120 spindles, by John Tatham.
8 ,, ,, ,, by Hetherington and Sons 1881.
2 ,, ,, ,, by W. Lancaster.
1 pair of mules by John Tatham, 1250 spindles.
1 mule machine by Platt Bros. 516 spindles.
60 reels iron shaft, 18 reels doubling.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English gig, (by Windover, in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau, by Fulker in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bedroom carpets, table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned walnut cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, etc., etc., the property of N. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E.D. Sassoon & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1899.

P & O
FERGUSONS.
P & O
WHISKY.
P O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.
P & O
OF ALL DEALERS.
P & O
Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
P & O
EVERY WHERE.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS : Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING : Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT : Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Prince's Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, English ice box, English iron safe by Whither Bengo, etc., the property of Mrs. OATES.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26 Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, 1 grand piano by Ronisch, 1 sewing machine on stand, 1 ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF THE "KING" CYCLES.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a consignment of of 6 pneumatic "King" cycles by the celebrated Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Co., consisting of 2 Racers, 1 lady's and 2 gent's machines fitted with adjustable handle bars, hygenic saddles rat trapped paddles and plated rims with genuine G. and J. Tyres.

SALE OF 43 BALES GREY YARN.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the China Mills Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. [illegible] Sivsutrai—

15 bales, each 400 lb. No. 10s. yarn.
13 bales, each 400 lb. No. 12s. yarn.
15 bales, each 400 lb. No. 20s. yarn.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey and colored piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat-stands, sofas, easy chairs, etc.

1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in good order.
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 D.-B. gun in case, by Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ld.
24 cases tea dust.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 new victoria, convertible into self-driving.
1 serviceable strong victoria.
1 second-hand glass fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts & Co. with set of ivory billiard balls, champion cues etc., very little used, French-polished office shigram, handsome light victoria, sets of single harnesses, lamps, Persian carpets, Singer's pneumatic gent's bicycle in good order, a collection of Poona roses in tubs, etc., the property of OSBORNE MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, above Mr. Cursetjee Cowasji Watchmaker's, the valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, glass and crockeryware, mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late L. KREINER, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 prize-bred "Collie" dog, 12 months old. A splendid animal. Never imported a like dog in India. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity for lovers of house decorations.

Sale of very rare and rich pieces of hand painted China vases, flower pots, large jardinieres and artistic goods, rich enamelled vases and ornaments, bronze figures, lacquered goods, silk piece goods, &c.

By order of the consignors, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst. and the following days (Sunday excepted) commencing at 2 p.m., daily sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 21, Medows Street, a very large consignment of Japanese goods consisting of Chinaware comprising—

Very superior and handsomely painted vases, flower pots, large jardinieres, wall plates, table ornaments, tea sets, cups and saucers, plates, &c.

Very artistically painted and decorated enamelled vases and ornaments.

Bronze-ware comprising bronze figures, ash trays, vases, plates, &c.

Lacquered goods comprising paintings of views and scenes, and raised ivory figures on lacquered panels, richly painted and highly polished screens, wooden teapoys, trays, boxes, photograph books of views and buildings and photo albums, silk shawls, handkerchiefs, sarees, bed covers, etc.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to purchasers and the balance to be paid and goods cleared away immediately after the close of the sale each day.

N.B.—We beg to draw special attention to this sale, as all the goods have been recently consigned, and are very rarely to be found. An inspection will satisfy intending purchasers.

NEW TYPEWRITERS.

An Excellent Opportunity for Typists, Students, Clerks.

The Undersigned will, on acount and risk of a local Typewriting concern, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at their rooms, No. 21, Me[illegible] Street, to the highest bidder—

Hammond, Yost, Burlock, and Williams Typewr[illegible] Brief and Foolscap size, all brand new and in capit[illegible] order.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchaser will have to [illegible] time of knocking down the lots.

SORABJEE COWA[illegible]

Bombay, 26th May, 1899.

MENESSE AN[illegible]
No. 35, HUM[illegible]

AUCTION SALE [illegible]

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, th[illegible] MENESSE & Co. will sell by [illegible] Divastan Lane in the godo[illegible] order of Messrs. Gollapud[illegible] on account and risk of Mr. [illegible] 202 Candies Castorseed. [illegible]

Bombay, 26th May, 1899.

MENIST'S [illegible]
MARCKS & [illegible]

WE beg to [illegible] SPECTACLE[illegible] revised PRICE LIST [illegible] Menist's Spectacles, [illegible]

With Turpin Side[illegible]
With Single temple[illegible]
Solders [illegible]

Spectacles and [illegible] Marcks and Co.'s [illegible] and Silver, and Rs. [illegible] Gold and Steel [illegible] Menist's or Marck[illegible] All the newest [illegible] REPAIRS EXE[illegible] ENCED WORKM[illegible] LISTS' PRESCRI[illegible] PARED.

[illegible]

Our celebrated, VIOLET [illegible] and DUST GLASSES, are [illegible] suffer from the extreme gla[illegible] May be purchased in either [illegible] Gold Frames, Japanese cups, [illegible] Stirrups with folding sides, [illegible] Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., L[illegible]
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS [illegible]

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Co[illegible] Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of a[illegible] scription, are positively carried out of the system [illegible] taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

AS ALREADY NOTIFIED the whole of the Society's business, with the exception of the Departments of Tailoring and Sadlery, which will remain in Church Gate Street for a short time longer, and excepting the General Manager's office, which also for the present will remain in Apollo Street; with these exceptions, all will open in the Society's new premises, at 10 a.m., on MONDAY, the 29th instant.

The Passenger and Agency Department will open with the rest in the new premises.

The sale of a very large number of drapery and tailoring remnants, out of season, and slightly damaged goods, as well as various other articles, at greatly reduced prices, will not, however, commence until THURSDAY, 1st June, when for three days, viz., THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June, the Society's premises and the sale will be open to the Public generally, irrespective of membership.

This Sale will also continue till 6 p.m., on SATURDAY the 3rd June.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that PROPERTY LOST in the Streets, Theatres, Public conveyances, &c. can often be RECOVERED on ENQUIRY at the Head Police Office, Esplanade.

Lost Dogs may also be recovered in the same way.

Application should be made in person with full description of property lost, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. any day but Saturday.

Property is sold every six months if not reclaimed within that time. Dogs not claimed within 3 days are sent to Pinjrapol or otherwise disposed of.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CLASSES in ENAMELLING of IRON and SHEET METAL WORKING with the complimentary subjects will be COMMENCED on MONDAY, 5th June, 1899, at 9-30 a.m. Programmes giving for particulars can be obtained on forwarding 4 annas to the Principal at the Institute.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the MATUNGA SALT TALUKA, together with the right to manufacture salt therein.

(1) for two years and
(2) for five years
from the 1st August 1899, viz :—

1. Solemansha.
2. Shaik Misri.
3. Rowli.
4. Vadala.
5. Siwri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue S. D., on or before Monday the 26th June next.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue S. D., at noon, on the 26th June next, in the presence of any of the tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with Government who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their tenders, to execute Leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application to the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, or at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amount of their tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888, or any other Act or Acts in force.

H. F. QUIN,
Ag. Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Castle Rock, 22nd May, 1899.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ
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[illegible] DO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
[illegible] OLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
[illegible] all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	39 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld.	2,730	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	4,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,960xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550 xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	718 xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	370 xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.25	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625 470
Hope Mills	508	1,000	1,000	30	1,275
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	650
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	[illegible]0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	690	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2270
Mohanlal K. Parakh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	5,725	625	425	dvd Nil	140
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	695
Ripon Mills	200	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	660
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv 's 12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	201
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	655
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	24[illegible]
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	a15	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	520
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	500	53	70
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	397½
Munmar M.	100	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	600	7.	30	340xd
Sassoon	900	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	25	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	,300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Halfyearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	375	5,800
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	78
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	30	500	500	5 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	65	900xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,800	2	200	dvdRs10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,[illegible]0	250	250	9 p 16	333
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	200	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	63
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	502½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	108	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 0-11m., 11-52a. Low water, 5-11m., 6-11a.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company. Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and Tamatave, via Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Saturday, and 6 p.m. on Sunday next.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.—On Sunday, the 28th instant, there will be celebrated the annual feast of Our Lady of Good Council in the Chapel at Sion. There will be two low Masses—at 7 and 8-30 a.m.; High Mass at 10 o'clock. The Mass chosen for the occasion is "Ste. Therese," by Theodore De La Hache, and will be rendered by the Choir of St. Michael's Church, under the direction of Mr. John De Mello.

ROBBING A BORAH OF HIS JEWELLERY.—Abdul Husein Mohamedally, a Borah, residing in a theatre at Grant Road, has reported to the police that a gold chronometer watch, with a gold chain, valued at Rs. 950, a diamond ring worth Rs. 200, another gold ring set with rubby, and two hundred rupees in currency notes were stolen from his bundee, which he had kept in his bedroom.

MISSED AT SEA.—A party of seven fishermen left Worlee on the 21st instant for their fishing ground, which is about seven miles distant from the shore. On the morning of the 22nd instant, while at the fishing ground one of the party, named Shravan Shevan, aged thirty-two years, dived into the water to fix a rope round a fishing stake. He succeeded in fixing the rope, but did not rise again to the surface of the water. A search was made by his companions, but to no avail. They returned to Bombay and reported the matter to the police.

SILVER JUBILEE.—The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary established in May 1874 in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope (Kalbadavie) celebrates its Silver Jubilee on Sunday the 28th instant. His Grace Dr. Dalhoff, S. J., has consented to say Holy Mass at 6 o'clock and preach a sermon after it. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, there will be a sermon by the Rev. W. Walrath, S.J., Director of the Society, followed by procession and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. His Grace the Archbishop will also preside at these solemnities.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Sanderson charged Jetha Ludha, Nathoo Chapsi and Abdool Noor Mahomed with aiding and abetting in the commission of housebreaking and theft of property, of the value of Rs. 359, belonging to Ludha Dewji. It appeared that on the 21st instant at 1-30 p.m. the complainant locked up the door of his house in the Old Hanuman Lane, and went to his work at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. On his return at 5-45 p.m. he saw his son sitting outside the door, which was open. The latter showed him the lock, which had been broken off the door. They then went inside their room, and saw that his clothes, which were in a cupboard, were strewn about the floor. On examining the cupboard he found several articles of jewellery, of the value of Rs. 359, missing. On the matter being reported to the police, the accused were arrested and jewellery worth Rs. 310 was recovered. The police found from inquiry that the accused had been assisted in the deed by two other persons, named Vassonji and Bhagwan. Further inquiry of the case was adjourned.

ALTERING H. M.'s COINS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stafford, yesterday morning, charged Narayen Beharia starter in the Bombay Tramway Co., with having in his possession counterfeit coins, and with attempt to palm off the same as genuine. Accused was a starter at Mazagon Terminus, and a conductor went to receive change from him. The conductor returned one small coin from the change, remarking it was an altered half-pice, and not a four anna bit. The accused took it and said: "I shall have to stand the loss of four annas as some conductor has passed it on to me." The conductor then went on his car and reported the matter to a traffic inspector. The latter went to the starter and told him to produce all his change. The starter was observed to throw away something from the pocket, which the inspector picked up, and he found that two half-pice coins were altered to look like four anna bits. The matter was reported to the police and the man was placed on his trial. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

TRAGIC END OF A LOVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, touching the death of John James Bond, formerly storekeeper at the Wandiki Gold Mine. About six months ago deceased formed acquaintance with a girl, named Lizzie Hurley, and took a fancy to her. He was only 21 years, and the girl a few years younger. Mr. Hurley, father of the girl, wrote to the deceased in reply to his proposal that he would give away Lizzie to him in marriage when she was 18. On the 23rd instant deceased went to an *Al fresco*, where Lizzie agreed to give him the first dance. When he offered to dance again she refused. The refusal made him very sulky and he went home very much depressed. He had already proposed, and she had promised a written reply shortly. He grew anxious for the reply, and once more asked her if she loved him. A letter was written to her the next morning after the ball, in which he had particularly requested her not to mention to her father what had passed between them. Mr. Westerman, a friend of the deceased, went to see him and found a bandage round the head which, he said, was done in consequence of strong headache. The friend, being requested, had brought him a bottle of soda water and left. About noon he was found lying unconscious in the bed. Some neighbours took him to St. George's Hospital, where he expired in a few minutes. The police Surgeon who made the *post mortem* was of opinion that death was due to narcotic poison, and the liquid found in his stomach contained opium. The girl, in giving her evidence before the Coroner, said that deceased was her sweetheart, but they were not engaged with a view to marry. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Rao Saheb Parashram Balkrishna Taskar, B.A., of Amod, has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate at Kelvi Mahim, in the Thana District, vice Rao Saheb Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, transferred to Moorbad.—Rao Bhadoor Sitaram Damodhar Ovalekar, District Deputy Collector of Khandesh, is an old inhabitant of Thana. He has served Government for a long time in several capacities meritoriously, and retired on his well earned pension last month. He has now returned to his native place in order to pass the time of old age amongst his many friends and relations.—The Honourable Mr. Dhondu Shamrao Garud, B.A., Jamindar of Khandesh, gave a splendid evening party, under the presidency of Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis B.A. LL. B., C.S., Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the eve of the departure of the Rao Bahadur from Dhoolia. Speeches were made on the occasion eulogising the services of Rao Bahadur Ovalekar, which he performed in Khandesh. There was a large number of cultivators and others who visited the Rao Bahadur when he left Dhoolia for Thana, and bade him good bye.—The notorious Kolee dacoits, Haibatia Khodia, of Bhandar Dara, and Sakhia Satpootia, of Jawhar (State), who committed depredations in the Thana District last year, are still at large. Mr. H. Pogson, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, has posted about fifty special policemen at several stations on the Jawhar frontier in the Mokhada Petha in order to watch the movements of the above named robbers and their gangs during the monsoon.—Several policemen of Dahanoo in the Thana District are being tried by the First Class Magistrate of the Bassein Division for committing torture on a Marwadi and extorting confession from him in a criminal case which took place in Dahanoo a few days ago.—It is stated that owing to the present financial difficulties, the District Local Board of Thana have resolved to reduce the pay of their overseer from Rs. 100 to Rs. 60 only from the 1st instant.—On account of the bubonic fever which is prevailing in Bhewndi, Mr. R.P., Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, had gone to that place on the 16th instant and inspected personally the work of the Plague Officers there, who exert themselves in stamping out the disease very dexterously.—Two births (one male and one female) and fifteen deaths were registered in Thana during the past week.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

THE usual Durbar was held this evening at the Council Hall. The attendance of Nobles and Sardars was not so great as on some former occasions. The District Police under Inspector Fleming were drawn up as a guard of honour. The Band of the 3rd Bombay Infantry played outside. About twenty minutes to six the President, Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, entered the hall, preceded by his chobdars, and taking his seat on the dais delivered the following speech:—

Sirdars and Gentlemen,—To-day we celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the Birthday of the Queen-Empress. The gracious and noble qualities which have won all hearts have long since become household words: and each welcome anniversary reminds us with increasing force that her Majesty is revered from end to end of the British dominions because of her never failing solicitude for the welfare of her people and unswerving endeavours to rule them righteously. Justice is the key note of her rule, and the mainstay of the edifice which that rule has built: an edifice which will remain strong based upon a grateful allegiance as long as the love of justice continues to exist. This great continent of India is but a portion of the dominions in which this day is celebrated with rejoicing, yet here too the spirit of imperial patriotism and loyalty evoked throughout the Empire cannot fail to be fostered by the recollection of the benificence of a reign which through divine blessings has extended over nearly two-thirds of this closing century. It is a great pleasure to welcome you on such an anniversary in Poona where not long ago their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were living in your midst, kindling the kindly memories which remain fresh, and adding to the historic associations of the Deccan Capital. It would be idle to pretend that the pleasure of recalling those associations is not marked by the indications of an influence which has already worked the destruction of young lives capable perhaps but for this baneful influence of honorable or useful achievment. The law must be enforced and satisfaction in the vindication of the law is a wholesome sentiment. But that does not exclude room for something more than sorrow that young minds should be corrupted by influences from which it is somebody's duty to protect them. I do not know whether this debauching of youth comes from parental neglect or direct instruction, or is perchance tractable to prints such as can be seen sold in a European City furtively in the shades of night in the street-gutter by a man who slinks away when a policeman appears in sight. But it is not long since I heard with regret from the lips of a parent that a recklessly-conducted journal to which he regularly subscribed was read more by his children (all under age) than by himself. Is there not something wanting or wrong in instruction or in home training when young men of respectable birth and education are converted in their teens into desparate criminals? This leads me to add on a cognate subject that I have sufficient confidence, Sirdars and Gentlemen, in you as natural leaders whose duty it is by example and precept to inculcate respect and obedience to the law, to trust that you view with disfavour abstract theories which translated, into action would be seen at once to be against law and order. Your commonsense tells you that those who object to civil law upon principle and would resort elsewhere for ethical standards to find excuse for crime would be the first to cry out if the civil law were suspended and to protest their preference for it to any other system which could be offered in this matter of fact world. The interest of the day is enhanced by the recollection that this eighty-first birthday of our Queen occurs in the last year of a century memorable for its strides in moral and material progress, and social welfare, a year which invites a retrospective glance. Take your stand where you will in any of India's commercial or industrial centres where in the early years of this century internecine warfare and racial jealousies and ambitions had caused waste and stagnation, where too the systems of public administration where effete and corrupt, each position of trust being abused for personal gain, and with open and unprejudiced eyes you cannot fail to see a thousand indications of expansion and vitality in the material resources of India, attributable in a great degree to the introduction of commercial capital, agency, machinery, methods and energy borrowed from the West. It would be waste of time to attempt to describe the stupendous growth in material resources when the indications of that growth are all around you. In the past year you had striking evidence of the recuperative vitality of the country's resources when an abatement of the plague and cessation of famine allowed trade to revive so rapidly as to overtake the arrangements of local financiers, and to cause an outcry against a currency reform which, as far as I am aware has not been accused again this year of causing stringency in the money market. In the public administration it would be superfluous to remind you of the gratitude we owe you to the magnificent military organization which has protected India and maintained that long internal peace under which she has attained to such a high degree of prosperity. And taking a more general view of all branches of the administration, whilst on such a day as this all Civil and Military servants of the Crown may be forgiven for recollecting with pride the true source of the initiative, of the sustaining energy, and of the efforts at further advance along the path of progress, the path which England has made with her living and marked with her dead; you too must be gratified to notice the degree of success attained in cutting away the dead wood of ancient systems and eradicating all that was opposed to the dictates of justice and humanity, all that is inconsistent with a spirit of generous tolerance, as well as all that restricts the civil and religious liberties of free and law-abiding people. There have been many events of interest in the year which has passed since the Darbar held by the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe who has been translated to the High Court with, I feel sure, the congratulations of you all. Looking far beyond our own frontier, where operations necessary for the safety of India have been brought to a successful termination, you will have noticed the growth of feeling in the United States in favour of colonial expansion after the Spanish-American War. In Central Africa fresh activities are hastening partition between European Powers. In Northern Africa the Soudan has been reconquered and the memory of Gordon avenged by an Anglo-Egyptian army under Lord Kitchener whose tact and diplomatic skill facilitated the subsequent withdrawal by France of the Marchand Mission from Fashoda. The Muscat incident is fresh in your recollection. In China the acquisition by Russia of a naval base at Port Arthur has been quickly followed by a general fear that the Chinese Empire is in danger of breaking up. There you see fossilised civilization in an Eastern country ruled according to its indigenous methods by a Government wedded to its own petrified systems blind to the example of Western Nations and, most fatal of all, blind to the forces of the current upon which it is drifting. Whilst we read in its own journals of its imperial military council gravely adopting some clumsy weapon of mediaeval pattern, half battle-axe and half shovel, as an instrument of modern warfare, this is what an eminent American official after five years sojourn in the Far East says: "There is undoubtedly prevailing at the present time all over the Far East a feeling that something has got to be done to save the situation. Russia with Manchuria on the North, Germany with Shantung, and France with the territory contiguous to her dominions on the South are naturally largely satisfied with what will come to them in a division of territory; and unless Great Britain and the United States whose interests extend all over China assert themselves there will be no powerful direct influence to preserve the integrity of the Empire." Lord Salisbury's policy has been to preserve the integrity of China and to keep it open for trade. The press has informed us that an agreement has been entered into between England and Russia to respect this integrity with certain reservations and restrictions as to spheres of influence. The Dreyfus case—though primarily a domestic concern of France, has attracted world-wide notice because of the fear expressed that a miscarriage of justice has been followed by a highly ramified intrigue to conceal that miscarriage by a fabrication of evidence. Whatever the truth may be, I think, Sardars and Gentlemen, that the narrative of the Dreyfus imbroglio must give you fresh cause for congratulation that you have High Courts in India trained in the principles and traditions of the English Bench. In the scientific world great interest attaches to the success attending Signor Marconi's experiments in wireless telegraphy. You may have read that it was Clerk Maxwell who suggested that light vibrations and electric vibrations would prove eventually to be the same in kind. Next Professor Herz, of Bon University, invented a means to create and reflect waves of electric induction, with only the air as the medium of transit. Then Signor Marconi, after years of experiment, contrived his apparatus to make those vibrations of the air work a telegraphic instrument. These facts should have some interest for the great Brahmin community in India which numbers its trained and acute intellects by the million. For wealth and fame await those who successfully adapt the fresh discoveries of science to the practical needs of life and astonishment at recent discoveries is already giving place to wonder what new means the 20th century will disclose of binding Nature to the service of mankind. Turning to the domestic annals it is a matter for hearty congratulation that the plague is subsiding in Poona without reinfecting surrounding villages. Your minds must be filled with gratitude for the efforts of the Government so nobly seconded by its officers in every department as well as by Volunteers who can never be forgotten, to combat this visitation. Gentlemen, I venture to prophesy that all that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst has done for this Presidency in this campaign will live in memory long after many matters we now think important are forgotten. I, of course, speak with professional ignorance, but remembering the way in which villagers live often under the same roof with their cattle and sleep on contaminated floors where they are bitten by mosquitoes and other insects, I cannot help believing that the plague would leave us sooner if villagers would only cart away the foul earth from their floors and replace it with fresh soil or gravel. The Doctors tell us that tetanus can be produced by inoculation with infected street mud, and this should, one would suppose, be a warning to insect-bitten sleepers upon polluted ground if the plague germ exists in dirt. Foremost amongst legislative achievements of the year I would place an amendment of the Contract Act, though the Indian Sugar Bounty Act has created far more stir. In the controversy about the latter you may perhaps discern that when Peter is robbed to pay Paul there will always be plenty of argument (from Paul's point of view) to show that the arrangement is economically sound. In more recent criticisms you may possibly find foundation for the remark made long ago that one great bane of public life in India is the habit of attributing motive instead of weighing intrinsic merit. The amendment to the Contract Act strengthens the equitable jurisdiction of the Courts when undue influence leads to unconscionable transactions. Those of you who are large landowners are aware how greatly your own interests are advanced by the welfare of your tenantry and can appreciate efforts made to prevent the producer from being deprived by the usurer of his due share of the profits of his labour. Having all along advocated legislation to secure such protection I shall, I trust, not be misunderstood when I venture to remind you that the ryot must not be encouraged to think he can get out of a bargain if he makes it freely with his eyes open, merely because that bargain ends in loss to himself. Let the producer be secured his fair profit by foiling any extortionate practices of the usurer. But industry and fair trade suffer when the loser in a bargain is encouraged to break his word. There can be no great healthy development of industry, nor can the material resources of this vast country be properly developed if no man's word can be relied upon. Amidst domestic events of the past year one readily recalls the advent of a new Viceroy whose brilliant political record, strong personality, and courage of conviction have already impressed you. It is gratifying to think, Sardars of the Deccan, that many of you have forestalled the advice Lord Curzon recently gave to the chiefs of the Punjab; "You must march alongside of knowledge instead of toiling helplessly and feebly behind it. You must reinforce the claims of birth by equally high attainments. You must realize above all that destiny is not a passive influence that lies in the lap of the gods, but is an active instrument that is in your own hands to shape as you will." Yet these words of his Excellency the Viceroy may well be taken to heart, for, Sardars and Gentlemen, it is he who in his own sphere devotes his energies and abilities to promoting the common welfare, that does most to control the destiny of the community in which he is placed. I thank you all for your presence to-day, and I am sure that we, one and all, join as fellow-countrymen in the prayer which is uttered by the British subjects in every corner of the world at all seasons, but most especially on this day of good omen, the 24th of May. "God save the Queen" is a prayer and a benediction coming from the faith and the gratitude of full hearts for a sovereign whose throne is the love of a deeply attached people and whose sceptre is righteousness.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was received in profound silence, the usual distribution of flowers, and pan took place, and the President departed the band playing the National Anthem.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

The Shropshire Light Infantry have just concluded a series of football matches for the Hong Kong Cup, a trophy given by the people of that town when the regiment was stationed there. This Cup has since then every year been set up as a prize for the best Company football team, and to judge by the keenness with which the contest is carried out it appears to be regarded as a cherished trophy. In addition to this, however, there is also a large silver shield which goes with the above, plus a substantial purse. The Company football matches started early during the present month. Three matches on an average were played per week, but as there were several ties, the final did not take place till Tuesday evening. The two companies left in to dispute possession of the prizes were "A" and "F" Companies. Both seemed equally well matched, and though the struggle was hotly maintained from first to last, the game ended without advantage. A further extension of fifteen minutes was therefore granted, and "A" Company, after a hard fight, managed more by good-luck than anything else to score a goal. Wild, the opposite goal-keeper, receiving a nasty shot, sent out the ball only, however, to find it returned off the chest of one of the other side, the ball rebounding into the net. Thus did "A" Company win the match, and the Cup, Shield and Purse of Rs. 110 were accordingly presented to them by Mrs. Lyall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Crewe Hall, 2689 tons, Captain T Collin, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Ancona, 1888 tons, Captain C Irwing, sailed yesterday for Maculla, Aden and Mossowa, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uganda, 3451 tons, Captain John Black arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 6th May with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE s s Remus, 1,688 tons, Captain C H Williams, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from New York, 4th April with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G. Craig, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta 30th April *via* coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Kerbella, 1458 tons, Captain C Willis, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta 23rd April *via* coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr Hodgart, Mrs Miss and Master Lowe, and 9 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 25.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
H Bolckow	699	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Merkara	1919	Kedslie			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Ujina	3423	Withers			M M & Co
Algoa	4897	Hansford			K N & Co
Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Pachumba	544	Bamber			M M & Co
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Minto		Ford			R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Wet Dock		R I M S
Uganda	3451	Black			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Craig			T M & Co
Kerbella	1458	Willis			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone	Trieste	4-6	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull		F Muir & Co
C	Anatolia	2190	Wilks			Bombay Co
L	Gymeric	2598	Thomson	Marseilles	25-5	W&AG&Co
M	Sutlej	2203	Fox	Aden	27-5	P & O Co
N	Samoa	4507	Hudson	Dunkirk	1-3	K N & Co
P	Dragoman	2214	Walers	Genoa	1-6	K N & Co
Q	Lawada	2029	Clarke			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Sphrd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	M Goa	25-5	Do
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	25-5	Do
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	27-5	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	27-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Remus	1655	Williams	Dunkirk		T M & Co
2	Britannia	1991	Turner	Liverpool	3-6	W & A G Co
4	Imperator	2320	Brelich	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Cook	China		P & O Co
8	Nawab	2081	Cribbin	Calcutta		T M & Co
9	Crewe Hall	2686	Collins	Karachi	26-5	K N & Co
10	Devonshire	2363	Coull	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	3-8	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	27-5	M M & Co
15	Caithness	2222	Proud	London	29-5	W & A G & Co
16	Florida	2050	Chapman	Dunkirk		J M & Co

100 ton crane

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	493		Repairing		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Remus s	Williams	New York, April 4.
	Kerbella s	Willis	Calcutta, April 23.
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, April 30.
25	Kt Bachelor s	——	Newport.
	Simla s	Morten	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Annie s	Grahl	Calcutta.
	Assyria s	Nielson	Persian Gulf.
	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, etc.
	Ancona s	Irwing	Massowa, etc.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·438	NW	4	105·6	80·1	41	...	0·99	−3·57
Sirsa	29·419	NE	6	111·8	83·6	34	?	...	...
Delhi	29·451	S	6	107·2	85·9	44	...	2·15	−1·43
Agra	29·451	SE	7	108·0	85·9	39	...	2·39	+0·49
Cawnpore	29·489	ESE	3	108·5	81·1	51	..	0·73	
Allahabad	29·518	ENE	7	106·1	83·2	50	...	2·20	−0·11
Jhansi	29·479	NNW	5	110·3	90·2	41	0·25	2·02	+0·13
Jacobabad	29·442	Calm	7	116·1	78·6	15	...	2·05	+0·71
Karachi	29·560	WSW	16	93·4	81·7	78	...	0·36	−1·48
Jeypore	29·492	WSW	7	108·1	82·9	61	...	0·95	−1·03
Ajmere	29·530	W	15	101·4	83·5	63	...	1·53	−0·38
Deesa	29·613	SW	20	105·1	79·5	64	...	1·14	+0·44
Ahmedabad	29·657	SSW	6	105·8	82·1	56	...	0·60	
Bhuj	29·587	W	29	96·8	78·9	76	...	0·23	−0·42
Jamnagar	29·621	SW	32	94·6	80·2	62	...	0·04	...
Rajkot	29·648	W	25	102·9	79·5	86	..	0·34	−0·40
Bhavnagar	29·688	SW	19	107·2	81·3	58	...	0·13	
Veraval	29·678	W	14	86·1	81·2	78	...	0·35	..
Neemuch	29·607	WSW	23	99·5	77·1	68	...	1·94	+0·51
Indore	29·622	W	18	99·1	76·6	67	...	0·81	−0·50
Saugor	29·531	W	11	103·3	82·1	52	...	1·20	−1·74
Jubbulpore	29·511	W	7	105·0	82·1	44	0·16	0·46	−2·78
Hoshangabad	29·579	NW	7	105·4	83·7	66	...	1·16	−1·26
Khandwa	29·660	W	16	102·7	80·1	63	...	0·7[illegible]	−0·87
Raipur	29·511	SW	9	105·0	75·1	53	0·11	4·37	+1·07
Nagpur	29·532	NW	10	107·7	83·0	48	...	1·22	−2·33
Amraoti	29·629	W	17	105·8	81·3	39	...	2·31	−0·48
Akola	29·647	NW	20	104·7	80·3	51	...	1·60	−1·45
Surat	29·686	SW	14	94·6	81·0	86	...	0·18	−0·22
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·745	W	11	91·4	82·5	75	..	1·71	+0·69
Poona	29·728	WSW	23	95·5	72·9	66	..	3·08	+0·19
Ahmednagar	29·710	W	19	98·4	72·9	72	...	2·42	...
Aurangabad	?	WNW	..	100·9	72·7	63	...	3·75	...
Sholapur	29·706	NW	18	100·7	74·5	53	...	1·26	−2·03
Ratnagiri	29·752	WNW	8	93·4	80·8	71	0·01	1·43	+0·35
Belgaum	29·733	WSW	27	85·8	68·8	79	...	5·57	−0·32
Goa	29·761	NW	12	90·0	80·4	77	0·04	9·97	
Karwar	29·755	N	5	90·3	78·0	78	0·20	8·50	+4·27
Mangalore	29·789	Calm	2	89·8	77·4	82	0·02	18·12	+9·40
Calicut	29·791	NW	10	91·2	77·5	75	...	30·73	+15·50
Cochin	29·792	WNW	..	91·0	75·6	87	0·74	39·53	+14·42
Bangalore	29·776	W	14	87·3	67·3	74	...	13·27	+4·36
Secunderabad	29·634	W	17	98·7	[illegible]8·4	56	...	2·99	−1·34
Masulipatam	29·571	WNW	15	104·2	86·0	67	...	15·58	+5·74
Bellary	29·721	NW	16	98·[illegible]	78·[illegible]	44	...	4·87	+0·36
Cuddapah	29·719	WSW	..	1[illegible]2·[illegible]	74·8	64	0·33	11·41	+3·89
Madras	29·650	W	8	104·5	83·5	58	...	33·65	+11·18
Coimbatore	29·720	SW	5	98·[illegible]	76·1	72	..	11·12	+1·53
Trichinopoly	29·707	WSW	7	100·1	80·[illegible]	62	...	26·15	+12·66
Negapatam	29·693	W	8	102·0	80·4	61	..	54·65	+21·79
Colombo	29·778	W	9	88·5	81·0	83	..	51·79	+2·46
Aden	29·68[illegible]	NE	10	95·8	82·3	86	...	1·56	−1·73

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Allahabad, a brisk fall at Karachi, Bhuj, Raipur, Amraoti and Karwar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Jamnagar, 30 at Bhuj and Akola, 28 at Neemuch and Poona, 24 at Ahmednagar and Secunderabad, 20 at Nagpur and Ajmere, and 18 at Rajkot, Amraoti, Belgaum and Masulipatam.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of the normal at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the minimum from 6° to 7° in excess in the Punjab and at Jhansi, Jeypore and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Banglore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Cuddapah, Cochin, Karwar, Raipur, Jubulpur and Jhansi, and a few drops at Ratnagiri, Goa and Mangalore.

The monsoon-like weather conditions continued all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay or Surat. Since yesterday, on the Malabar Coast, the gradient appears to be gradually increasing, and conditions seem favourable for local rain there. Between Surat and Karwar the weather is favourable for local showers. In the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency, local scattered rain is likely. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden shows that south-westerly winds are increasing in force in the centre of the Arabian Sea lying to the south of Latitude 2°.

The Steam-ship Devonshire left Kilindini on the 12th, and experienced up to about Latitude 2° S., Longitude 43° E., moderate to strong south-south-west winds, heavy rain, moderate sea and squally weather; thence to Latitude 5°, N Longitude 53° E., light west-south-westerly winds, passing clouds and smooth sea, with heavy rain, thunder and lightning at midnight on the 15th; to arrival on the 22nd light south-westerly winds, passing clouds, very hot weather and a smooth sea.

MAY, 25.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Delhi, Bhuj and Masulipatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Akola, 22 at Bhuj and Secunderabad, 20 at Nagpur, and 16 at Bellary, Bangalore, Belgaum, Rajkot and Ajmere.

The maxium temperature is from 6° to 8° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Jacobabad, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the minimum from 5° to 11° at Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimpartant and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore and a few drops at Mangalore Jabbulpore and Delhi.

With the gradual rise of pressure in the North-West Provinces the monsoon-like weather conditions which prevailed on the West Coast are now less marked than they have been for the last 3 or 4 days. Conditions are however slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast. At Colombo the sea continues to be rough and winds are blowing fresh to strong from the west.

The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden shows that the south-westerly winds must be steadily increasing in force in the centre of the Arabian Sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA MAY 25.

THURSDAY: The barometric changes are generally unimportant. The pressure is lowest in the Punjab, while a trough relatively low pressure extends south-eastward down the Gangetic Plain to the head of the Bay. The pressure remains highest in the extreme south, and the pressure differences are large over the Bay and the Peninsula. The wind is westerly and north-westerly over North Bombay, central parts of the country, and the Peninsula, southerly over Burma and easterly up the Gangetic Plain and in Bengal. The wind is light and variable, and calms numerous. The force is high at the Peninsula, Central Districts and North-Bombay. The weather is still very cloudy over Burma, Assam and part of the Peninsula, but is clear or nearly so elsewhere. Rain is reported from Burma, East-Bengal, Assam and South-West of the Peninsula, while few scattered showers are reported from the North-West Provinces, North-West Himalayas, and the Central Provinces. The heat is excessive in North-West India and South Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather is generally cool. At Jhansi the mean temperature is seven degrees above and at Gaya ten degrees below the normal. The highest maximum reported was 120 degrees at Jacobabad

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th May.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·768
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·1
Dew Point		76·5
Relative humidity of Air		·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·5
General Directions of wind*		WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	262

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

At the weekly alotments of Indian Council Bills in London, yesterday, there were Rs. 25,40,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 7,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,60,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d., the tenders thereat being accepted to the extent of 34 per cent. Rs. 3,50,000 of Telegraphic Tranfers were allotted to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., at which 34 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras, of Rs. 30,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d. It was announced that Rs. 30,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. lower, at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 110 1-4. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4; Paris Exchange on London at 25·20 1-2 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £67 1-16. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 28 1-8d. per oz.; and the metal remained in New York at 61 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·87 3-4 dollars.

Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals dull. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York, at 6 1-4 cents per lb.: August Futures remained at 5.90 cents, and December at 5·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	60,000	37,000	29,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	16,000	37,000	11,000
„ „ to Continent	57,000	37,000	46,000
Total receipts 1st Sept.	80,08,000	83,01,000	65,38,000
„ „ to U. K. „	31,77,000	32,44,000	29,19,000
„ to Continent „	31,12,000	35,53,000	27,00,000
„ Stock in the Ports"	7,40,000	15,37,000	368,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	39,70,000	33,07,090	27,78,710
„ „ of Surats	2,13,000	1,95,790	24,850

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	15,01,000	11,87,530	11,52,250
„ London	5,000	6,000	4,000
American afloat	60,000	1,19,900	50,000
East Indian „	7,000	8,000	9,000
Total...	15,73,000	13,21,430	12,15,250
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12-32d.	3 9-16d.	4 3-32d.
„ Good Bhownugger	2 25-32d.	3d.	3 13-32d.
Difference...	19-32d.	9-16d.	11-16d.

Locally there has been a steady feeling in the Cotton Market to-day. Shippers bought 100 bales Bhagulkote at Rs. 125 per candy, 200 Bengal at Rs. 126, 400 Dhollera at Rs. 132, 500 Dhamangaum at Rs. 132 1-2, 200 "Fully good" Oomra at Rs. 125; and the mills took 100 Bengal at Rs. 125 1-4, 400 Conera Khangaum at Rs. 129, 100 Miraj at Rs. 145. For Bhownugger, May delivery, Rs. 125 was quoted for "good," Rs. 128 for "Fully good," and Rs. 137 for "Fine."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported; markets are steady at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,464	bales.
Wheat	30,404	cwts.
Linseed	7,712	„
Rapeseed	12,085	„
Gingellyseed	688	„
Poppyseed	3,909	„
Castorseed	2,069	„
Rice	5,344	„

EXCHANGE re-opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, but three months' sight Bills were placed to a small extent at 1s. 4 1-16d. which rate, however, was not obtainable for long, and later on in the day 1s. 4 3-32d. was done for a moderate amount. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d. .... per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-32d. „
Francs .... 1·69 1-4 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet at 101 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 9-16 for the settlement.

SHARES are quite neglected. Maneckjee Petit Mill are Rs. 2 1-2 higher.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 451 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	694	9	896
For previous 17 weeks of half year.	13,80,861	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 18 weeks	14,69,861	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,952
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,525	45,33,312	89,641	56,62,478

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 72,614
Increase to date .... „ 4,36,474

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th Ma 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	...	700
On per mile of Railway	18	23	...	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,303	6,282	22	12,667
Total for 18 weeks.	6,663	6,682	22	13,367
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	186	576	...	762
Per mile of Ry. do.	11	33	..	44
Total to corresponding date do.	2,934	7,711	150	10,795

Increase for the week............ Rs 62
Ditto to date.................. „ 2,572

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,666	3,66,918	9,855	4,93,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week.........Rs. 29,439
Increase to date .... „ 9,02,717

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 24.

10 p.m.	84·4

THURSDAY.—MAY 25.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	89·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT—May 3, at Kew, Surrey, the wife of H Nelson Wright, I C S, of a son.

BAYLIS—May 16, at Bareilly, wife of Herbert T Baylis, of a daughter (still born).

DEATH.

BAYLIS—May 16, at Bareilly, Minnie Beatrice, the dearly loved wife of Herbert T Baylis, aged 19 years 1 month and 24 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899.

WITH a high-handed disregard of appearances M. de Giers has informed the Tsung-li-Yamen that Russia is unable to heed Chinese wishes with respect to the linking up of her railway system in Manchuria with Pekin, and is therefore sending engineers to make the necessary surveys immediately. That is a strange commentary on the much-talked-of arrangement by which Great Britain and Russia only a week or two since agreed to respect the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire. It is true the real purport of that latest of the Anglo-Russian agreements was to secure to Russia a practical monopoly in railway matters in her sphere of influence, and for Great Britain similar acquiescence on the part of Russia with such enterprises in the valley of the Yangtze Kiang. Lord Salisbury's announcement of the agreement—to which he did not profess to attach any extraordinary value—made no mention of the provision or phrase touching the integrity of China. The omission was sharply criticised on the Continent and in the United States. It was only then that these simple and possibly meaningless words were found to be set forth in the preamble of the agreement. If that instrument really conferred on one Power unrestricted rights over the immense area forming the central and most fertile provinces of the Empire, and gave the other a right to do as she pleased in the region north of it, there was something to make a Talleyrand smile in the assertion that the object of the two contracting parties was to safeguard the integrity of China. We now see what interpretation Russia places on the obligations in that regard she incurred towards her unfortunate neighbour. She will link up the system of strategical railways which have made Manchuria a Russian province, with the Chinese Capital without heeding the wishes of the Chinese Government. Order will then reign in Pekin as it reigns in Warsaw, and the Tsung-li-Yamen will have to take its orders from the Russian Minister. That was evidently contemplated by M. de Giers when he notified Sir Claude MacDonald that he would not press his objections to the construction of the Newchang Railway by British capitalists, while informing the Chinese Government that the contract given the Hong Kong Bank was an infraction of the rights acquired by Russia and that she would require reparation. It can scarcely be said that the punishment has been strictly proportioned to the offence. The construction of the Newchang line by British capital did not threaten the independence of China. The measure now being taken by Russia wipes out that independence and reduces the Middle Kingdom to the position of a helpless vassal. The Russian forces in Manchuria and at Vladivostock must now considerably exceed a hundred thousand men. China has no disciplined and organised army capable of opposing a well equipped European army resting on a fortified base at Port Arthur, the defences of which have been pushed forward all the year with unremitting energy.

China could now only accelerate her ruin by attempting an armed resistance fore-doomed to disastrous failure. Nor is the prospect of outside help encouraging. Lord Salisbury, it is true, can point to the recent agreement to respect the integrity of the Empire. But there is no reason to suppose that he attached any particular importance to a formula which was not even referred to in the first announcement that an understanding had been arrived at settling the respective spheres of railways and other speculative activity in the Far East. The document was scarcely signed when a British force marched forth from Hong Kong and took possession of the city of Kowloon, which was expressly reserved by the Chinese when ceding the district of that name to Great Britain. An additional stretch of territory not included in the cession was also annexed, sans phrase. M. de Giers would possibly express astonishment, if after these territorial achievements in the South we were to object to Russia at her own cost and charges supplying Pekin in the Far North with much needed railway communications, altogether outside the sphere of British interests. What then is to be done? Some of our contemporaries having discovered, as the Hon'ble George Curzon did some years ago, that Russia intends eventually to turn her right to make railways in Persia to practical account and seek an outlet for her many-sided activities in the Persian Gulf, have been urging the Government to decide beforehand what steps shall be taken to nip any project of the kind in the bud. No doubt Lord Salisbury would be glad of any hint or guidance that might be of practical use in such a contingency. But it will seem to most people that what is actually taking place at the present time at Pekin is of infinitely more pressing importance. What attitude will the Foreign Office take in presence of this new development of Russian aggression in that part of the world? What course should the Foreign Officer be urged to take? We have an inconsiderable fleet in Chinese waters, and we are the happy possessors of Wei-Hai-Wei. But the fortifications of that harbour are not yet begun. Royal Engineers and Naval Officers have consulted and reported on the works that in their opinion it will be necessary to enable that station to defend itself; it will never be able to defend a fleet taking refuge in it, for it will be exposed to bombardments from all sides. At present it is occupied, but it is not garrisoned, while Port Arthur some months ago was garrisoned by 28,000 men, which have received continual additions from Odessa every fortnight since. From these and other considerations it may be concluded that we will not go to war with Russia to prevent Pekin from being connected with the Manchurian Railway system. We shall no doubt hear proposals that we should find compensation by at once transforming our sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley into a protectorate, or even into British territory. It would be so easy to administer the affairs of two hundred million of Chinamen, Chinese of the Chinese, teach them the better way, abolish likin, and induce them to buy the wares of Manchester and Birmingham in preference to all others. All that would be necessary to give stability to the new order of things would be to enrol and officer say 120,000 native troops, stiffening them with sixty thousand Europeans, to show them a good example and induce them to refrain from mutiny. The recruiting staff at home would no doubt find their task a little onerous, but their convenience need not be taken into account in view of the substantial advantages accruing from so magnificent an increase of the white man's burden. There may be alternatives; if there be the Foreign Office will no doubt give them full consideration. What shall be said of the disinterested spirit in which the Russians, admittedly troubled by pretty heavy financial difficulties just now, undertake to build a railway to place Pekin in more direct communication than heretofore with provinces that are now no longer Chinese? It may be that the requisite funds may be found in the London market, which, according to M. de Witte's singular memorandum, can alone produce the additional capital which France, having invested thirteen milliards already in Russian ventures, "finds it superfluous to supply." Military railways are useful in their way, but unfortunately they cost a good deal of money.

Having carried her strategic railway system forward to Pekin, Russia will dominate China—if the other Powers will only consent to be passive spectators of such a portent. It is difficult to suppose that they will be content to look on and see the spoil which they have all hoped to share seized by the most audacious of their rivals. But it is by no means clear that they can or will make common cause in the interest of what in days not long gone by would have been spoken of as the political equilibrium, or the balance of power in the Far East. France is not likely to coalesce with Great Britain against Russia just now; nor is Germany. There remain the United States, who were a few months ago counted upon for such an emergency, and Japan, with her big fleet, which she believed to be quite ready to try conclusions with her northern neighbour at a moment's notice. The Americans have learned in the Philippines that the path of conquest, if the path of obvious duty, is long and thorny, and full of unexpected pitfalls. Japan is borrowing ten millions sterling at four per cent., issued at 90, to pay for the battle-ships she ordered two years ago, and balance her budget. The last adventure she would enter upon is a war with Russia over a railway more or less, in Chinese territory. By this time the map of the Celestial Empire is grid-ironed with railways building or to be built by British, Franco-Russian, German, American and Belgian concessionaires. There would be no common-sense in saying to the most powerful of these public benefactors: "Thus far shalt thou build and no further!" Mr. A. R. Colquhoun in his "Transformation of China," published in 1898, mentioned in the tone of a prophet who finds his predictions verified by events, that he wrote thirteen years before, that "It is inevitable that the question of supremacy in Asia will shortly be decided in favour of one or other of the Powers, Russia or Britain," and that the issue will depend on whether the Mother Country, India and the Colonies will rise to the occasion. There can be no doubt on that point. Nevertheless, this new development in Northern China is in many points of view a depressing commentary on the jubilation with which the recent announcement that a good understanding had been effected at last between Russia and Britain in the remoter East was received.

THE Bombay Municipal mortuary statistics for the past few weeks are evidence of the steady decrease of the plague, but the number of deaths due to other diseases is still much above normal. The total of deaths this week has got into three figures, 890 being recorded as against 1,047. Umarkhadi is at the top of the list, although the deaths only number 16, whereas the previous week 26 persons died. There is a decrease in Kumbharwada, with Byculla and Mahim next, and the returns record a steady decline in the pestilence. An odd case has occurred in Upper Colaba, which was free last week. Southern Fort and Mahaluxmi are free, while in many of the remaining districts it is not too much to expect a complete absence of plague in the near future. Cholera, which is claiming its victims by hundreds daily in Karachi, is practically absent in the city, only one death being attributed to this cause. Remittent fever continues, and the epidemic of measles shows no sign of abating, while phthisis, nervous debility, and diarrhœa are still virulent. The mofussil returns point to a slight rise, but there is no cause for alarm, as the increase is probably temporary. In the Thana district there were 82 indigenous cases and 68 deaths, as against 56 and 49 in the previous week. The majority of the cases occurred amongst the Hindus, and over 1,000 people left their homes, and are now living in segregation camps. At Nasik there were slight increases, and at Poona there were 76 indigenous cases and 57 deaths, which is a considerable advance on the previous record. At Satara, however, there is to be noted a satisfactory decrease, and seven villages were allowed to be reoccupied. In the Kaira district also there is improvement. Most of the infected villages were declared free from plague and permitted to be re-inhabited. In Sarod, in the Broach district, there were 23 cases and 15 deaths, the sufferers being nearly all fishermen. There was also an outbreak among the fishermen at Magad. Belgaum and Kolaba Districts remain stationary, and in Bijapur the reoccupation of evacuated villages is rapidly proceeding. In Hyderabad the disease is subsiding, but in Dharwar the number of infected villages rose from five to seven, with an increase of nine cases.

MEMBERS of the Bombay Natural History Society will be sorry to hear that the smaller of the two great pythons, which have been kept in a cage in the museum for some years, is no longer on view. It is still there, but you cannot see it, because, like Sheridan's Spanish Fleet, "it is not in sight." It appears that the two great snakes quarrelled over the possession of a partridge on Tuesday last and for several hours they were wound up in each other's coils representing a huge knot of twisted muscles. Efforts were made to separate the combatants, but without success, and on Wednesday morning only one snake was visible in the cage. It is greatly distended, and the look of complete satisfaction on its features shows that all sources of misunderstanding have been removed, unless, indeed, its meal should *disagree* with it.

A PARIS correspondent states that Mr. R. D. Mackenzie's striking picture in black and white of the Benares bathing festival, which was exhibited at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition last year, has now been hung in a good position in the French Salon. The picture contains nearly two hundred figures, a confused mass of struggling humanity surging into the Ganges in the gloom of the eclipse. As a picture it suffers from the deadness of the light of the occasion, the dark skins of the naked bathers finding little contrast in the shadow-covered water. Every figure, however, is a study, and the whole so full of life and movement as to afford an extraordinarily faithful representation of a scene which is almost unique.

As at present arranged the Misses Leiter, sisters of her Excellency Lady Curzon, will sail from Colombo in August to rejoin their parents in Paris. When they have completed their stay at Simla they will proceed on a tour through India, visiting Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares and Calcutta, from whence they will proceed by sea to Colombo. On the occasion of the State dinner Lady Lockhart made an agreeable innovation in giving a dinner party of fourteen, composed entirely of ladies, Lady Curzon and the Misses Leiter being amongst the guests.

THE Coroner's inquiry touching the deaths of the two native passengers, who were killed by the derailment of the up-Wadhwan train, near Palghur, on the 18th instant, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The Jury returned a verdict that their deaths were caused by the derailment of the train and the person or persons who were responsible for it were guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THE Venerable W. E. Scott, Archdeacon of Bombay, has been appointed Senior Presidency Chaplain, on return from privilege leave.

THE Rev. S. Leigh Lye acts as Chaplain of Ahmedabad during the absence of the Rev. J. H. Beck on leave.

THE services of Captain A. F. W. King, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Plague Department for employment on Plague duty; and the services of Lieutenants C. E. Tristram, W. A. Light, and J. G. Griffith are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT W. M. P. WOOD has been appointed to act Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

MR. C. WALKE, Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL has appointed Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad District during the absence on leave of Mr. M. C. Gibb, L.L.B., (Cantab.), I.C.S.

THE Rev. W. B. Preston, M.A., Chaplain of Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. F. WRIGHT, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MR. H. M. THOMPSON, B. A. M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 19th June 1899.

THE Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Deolali, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties from the 17th instant.

CAPTAIN C. T. HUDSON, I. M. S., acting Civil Surgeon, Nasik, holds charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Western Registration District in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major A. V. Anderson, M. B., I. M. S.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE, 40th Field Battery, R. A., has been appointed to the charge of the Mountain Guns in Assam.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake occurred at Gauhati at 9-50 on Saturday morning, lasting 15 seconds. No damage is reported.

THE announcement is made in the "Guardian" of the appointment of the Rev. C. H. Pelly, late Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, as incumbent of Killybags, diocese of Raphoe, Ireland.

IN view of the garrison of Shinawali being reduced to 70 rifles, the Commander-in-Chief has approved of M. Section, No. 52, Native Field Hospital, now attached to the garrison, being withdrawn to Kohat and there demobilized.

OWING to breaches on the Bengal-Nagpure line between Bhadrak and Barang the booking of all traffic, including passengers and their luggage, over that section has been stopped from Monday. the 22nd instant, until further notice.

THE Government of India has approved of the recommendation of the Madras Government that Messrs. Stone and Co's. system of electric lighting be fitted to seven trains running as mail trains between Madras and Tuticorin.

IN the Military budget estimate for the current year a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been included by way of providing for an increase to the capitation grant of Artillery Volunteer Corps from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 for efficients and Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for extra efficients.

IN sanctioning the construction of bathing places in the lines of the 36th Sikhs at Rawal Pindi, Government have decided that with regard to the general question of their provision for native regiments in the plains, each case should be dealt with on its own merits.

THE Sirhind Canal has been re-opened, and there has been a consequent fall in the river. New banks have sprung up in many places, which a few days ago were covered with several feet of water. Huge fish, and in numbers, too, are seen under the bridge, but the water is very muddy, and they refuse to touch bait of any kind.

MR. STANDEN, the Government Quinologist at Madras, has been deputed to visit Java to study the system of planting cinchona and manufacturing quinine there, and will be absent for some months. It is proposed by the Madras Government to considerably extend its cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris, and a large area of land has recently been cleared close to the Pykara Falls.

THAT the back slums of Mysore City have been thoroughly wiped off the face of the earth is, says a correspondent, evidenced by the fact that the plague authorities have paid up to the 5th instant no less than Rs. 73,342 as compensation for houses which have been condemned as unfit for human habitation and demolished. In Bangalore City only Rs. 2,059 have been paid for a similar purpose.

COLONEL OLCOTT left Madras for Ceylon on Wednesday with Mr. Wilton Hack, of West Australia, to install that gentleman as Principal of the Buddhist College at Kandy, and make a tour of inspection among the schools opened by members of the Theosophical Society. Some 20,000 children are being educated in them under Buddhist auspices. The movement is recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as an important one.

A CURIOUS and what might have been a serious incident occurred on Sunday, at Sialkote. Whilst the horses of the 5th Dragoon Guards were at evening exercise, about 6 o'clock, a violent sandstorm suddenly came on and a general stampede took place amongst the led horses; it being impossible to hold them owing to their being terrified. All the horses have been brought in, with but few casualties, and happily none of the men were injured.

MAJOR MELVILLE from South Baluchistan succeed Colonel Loch in Turkish Arabia.

THE Right Rev. Dom A. J. de S. Barroso, Bishop of Mylapore, who has been appointed Archbishop of Oporto, has left Madras en route to Portugal.

THE Anchor liner Britannia arrived at Bombay on Tuesday having on board the rest of the pack—twenty-five dogs—for the Poona and Kirkee Hunt.

COLONEL LOCH, now Political Resident at Bagdad, shortly returns to take up an appointment in India. Possibly he will go to Nepal as Resident but this is not settled.

RAO BAHADUR SAMPATRAO GAIKWAD of Baroda has been on a Shikar expedition to the jungles near Nagpur and succeeded in bagging two tigers and a tigress which had given great trouble to the surrounding villagers.

A FRESH village, named Khoja, situated on the banks of the Sutlej in the Jullundur district, was attacked with plague on the 18th instant, two cases being reported. The village is a small one, having a population of 596 only.

THE Public Works Department has sent letters to all the Local Governments, suggesting to the Agents of Companies and Railways that they shall use timber for their lines from the Forest Department, in preference to private agencies whenever it is in the interests of their companies to do so.

A CHANGE of some importance has been made in the administrative charge of the Umballa and Simla districts by the transfer of Kasauli and Kalka from the letter to the former. The Assistant Commissioner hitherto posted to Kasauli has been withdrawn, his place being taken by a Cantonment Magistrate.

THE Queen has granted to the international mining section of the forthcoming Greater Britain Exhibition at Earl's Court, which will be held under the auspices of the Westralian Chamber of Mines, the loan of the magnificent casket of Jarrah-wood which was presented to her Majesty by the colony of Western Australia on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee.

THE Queen has acceded to a proposal of the Corporation of Windsor to serenade her Majesty on the morning of May 24 (her eightieth birthday) in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. The combined musical societies of the town, with the choir of St. George's Chapel and Eton College, will take part in the serenade, which will be under the musical direction of Sir Walter Parratt.

THE teams which have entered for the Polo tournament which commences on the 30th at Patiala are: Muttra Gymkhana—Captain Fiennes, Major Little and Mr. Duckett. Bengal Cavalry, 1st team—Captain Wimberley and Majors Pollard and Turner; 2nd team—Major Templer, Captain Gordon and Mr. Nicolas. Viceregal Staff—Mr. Wigram, Mr. Holden and Captain Marker.

WE have received from the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla, an admirable map of the Country round Manila. The map, which is compiled from recent Spanish maps, is on a scale of about ten miles to an inch. Officers who wish to follow the course of the recent fighting—which is fairly certain to be renewed again after the rains—will find it of great service.

WITH the object of encouraging the systematic cultivation of the edible chestnut in this country, a supply of young plants from France, of the best species, has been sent to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for cultivation in the Kulu Valley. Some trees which were planted in that valley in the year 1882 are reported to have done well, and to have given good crops of fruit, though they have received but scant attention.

THE Home papers announce the death of the widow of Mr. George B. Seton-Karr, of the Bombay Civil Service, whom she had survived for 37 years. Her husband was Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Mr. Seton-Karr is now represented in the family property of Kippilaw, St. Boswell's, by his eldest son, the M. P. for St. Helens. His second son is the well-known traveller and explorer.

The latest news of the Mad Fakir is that [illegible] Bilkhana in Kana, [illegible] busy making leathe [illegible] highly effective [illegible] been fired five ti [illegible] recently summo [illegible] but was met wi [illegible] Bunerwals rep [illegible] following the [illegible] going to join h [illegible]

THE usual [illegible] dale on We [illegible] nandale, [illegible] Gordon [illegible] shared b [illegible] and Gol [illegible] dren o [illegible] proceed [illegible] wife o [illegible] in rec [illegible] the la [illegible]

M [illegible] dinn [illegible] qua [illegible] bro [illegible] Ro [illegible] Ly [illegible] inv [illegible] Sa [illegible] Cr [illegible] the [illegible] afte [illegible] pri [illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] elepha [illegible] gest ele [illegible] day las [illegible] 10 feet 4 [illegible] girth over [illegible] feet, 18 feet [illegible] inches; rou [illegible] hind-foot, 5 [illegible] Chand Mura [illegible] height, but his [illegible] his pluck bro [illegible] jungle fight with [illegible] were operating i [illegible]

THE total numb [illegible] during the week end [illegible] death-rate of 54·79 [illegible] against 38·22, the corres [illegible] and 34·99 the average ov [illegible] the total number 97 [illegible] small-pox; 34, measles [illegible] pthisis; 63, diseases of the [illegible] affections of the respiratory orga [illegible] dysentery; 24, still-born; 83, ol [illegible] 9, accidents and violence. The classifi [illegible] shows:— Jain, 22; Brahmin, 26; [illegible] Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 457; [illegible] caste, 111; Musalman, 208; Parsee, 33; [illegible] Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 4; Europ [illegible] Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. [illegible] total number of births was 120 as against 119 [illegible] corresponding period of last year, and 208 the average over the past five years.

CHOLERA has broken out in a severe epidemic form in the Lyari and Trans-Lyari districts of the town of Karachi. The indigenous population of these districts comprises principally Mekrani and Brahui labourers and coolies of the lowest class, but is at present largely augmented by the people who, driven by the plague from their houses in the native town proper, are temporarily encamped in huts in the Trans-Lyari district. There already exists a well organised establishment, working under the orders of the Plague Committee, on plague duty in the areas now affected by cholera, and cases of cholera in the Trans-Lyari must necessarily occur in camps at present under the supervision of that agency. Taking advantage of these circumstances, and with a view to minimise expense, arrangements are being made by the local authorities to entrust the cholera precautionary measures in the Trans-Lyari district to the control of the Plague Committee, the local municipality confining their operations to the Cis-Lyari area.

LEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

UEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Her Majesty the Queen spent her birthday at Windsor Castle, and drove this afternoon through the decorated streets of the town, and was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled thousands.

The birthday was honoured throughout the world by our Colonial Governors. Levees were held, banquets given, and salutes fired.

Brilliant gatherings also took place at the different Continental Embassies, and were attended by the respective members of the Royal families.

MESSAGE FROM THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

President McKinley sent a special cablegram to Her Majesty offering the congratulations of all Americans.

HONOURS PAID IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Parliament was adjourned out of respect to the great day, and salutes were fired.

BANQUET AT THE HOTEL CECIL.

MAY 25.

A great banquet took place, last night, at the Hotel Cecil, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

Lord Rosebery, who presided, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen in moving terms.

Sir M. Bhownuggree responded on behalf of India, and Lord Strathcona and Sir David Tennant responded for Canada and Cape Colony, respectively.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the evening.

THE RAILWAY TO PEKIN.

RUSSIA DISREGARDS CHINESE WISHES.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

MAY 24.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that M. de Giers has notified to the Tsung-li-Yamen that Russia is unable to heed Chinese wishes in the matter of connecting Peking with the Russian Railway system in Manchuria, and is sending engineers immediately to make the necessary surveys.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

FIVE MATCHES ABANDONED.

In the cricket match between Gloucester and Sussex, the latter team was beaten by four wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by an innings and seven runs.

Derby has beaten Hampshire by seven wickets.

The following matches had to be abandoned owing to the rain, viz. :—Yorkshire vs. the Australians, Nottingham vs. Surrey, Essex vs. Leicester, Lancashire vs. Kent, and Warwick vs. Worcester.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The death is announced of Lord Esher.

Esher, Lord. The Right Hon. William Baliol Brett, Master of the Rolls, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, by Dora, daughter of the late George Best, Esq., of Chilston Park, Kent, was born in 1815. From Westminster School he was sent to Caius College, Cambridge. (B. A.) 1840; M.A. 1845). In 1846 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In March, 1860, he obtained his silk gown, and at the same time he was made a Bencher of his Inn. His political career began in 1863, when in view of a general election he went down to Rochdale to oppose Mr. Cobden, and in this advanced Liberal borough declared himself to be, not Conservative, but a Tory. Nevertheless, [illegible] constituents, [illegible] Rochdale [illegible] Brett did [illegible] ed in the [illegible] 1866, he [illegible] became [illegible] g a tie, [illegible] 'clock a [illegible] r was [illegible] and [illegible] repre- [illegible] year [illegible] be [illegible] ort [illegible] ent [illegible] ds, [illegible] ing [illegible] in [illegible] ence [illegible] red at [illegible] Agent be [illegible] not see [illegible] lly, and [illegible] es to arbi- [illegible] will still [illegible] vely and give an [illegible] otherwise, he be [illegible] ent of their account. [illegible] the solicitors and the

TELEGRAMS.]

TEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 24.

[illegible]strian Lloyds s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Jap[illegible] to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Company's. s. Carthage, with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, left here at 8 a.m. to-day.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's. s. Manila (extra) left here to-day for China direct.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 24th Inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 25th Inst., at 2 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 30th inst, at 10 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-16
Bar Silver	28 1-8

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

One hundred rupees outfit allowance each has been sanctioned to all volunteer officers who have been gazetted after the 1st of February last, the amount to be refunded if the officer fails to serve three years on active list.

THE IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE SCHEME.

Jamaica, North Borneo, Mauritius and Labuan have all joined the Imperial Penny Postage scheme, with effect from the Queen's birthday.

INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

It has been decided to replace the Indian Marine steamer Miner at Karachi, and launches Sapper, Tickler and Handy at Karachi, Bombay and Rangoon, by new vessels next year.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY DINNER.

The guests who will be present at the Indian Cavalry dinner, on Saturday next, will comprise H. E. the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edwin Collen, General Elliot, and Sir Montague Gerrard.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. Wilkinson Second Durham, has been granted an extension of his appointment as extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay until February next.

The relief of detachments of 21st Bombay Infantry at Jask and Chaibar has been postponed to the 15th October next, with a view of not interfering with the usual furlough arrangements in the regiment.

Lieutenant W. J. Preston is appointed Quartermaster, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Second Lieutenant W. C. Little, from the Unattached List, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 30th Madras Infantry.

OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Maharajah of Jodhpore and the Raja of Faridkot are expected here shortly.

Senor Faletti, who ran the Grand Hotel here last year, is reported to be dangerously ill in Rome, suffering from pneumonia.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Willcocks, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, officiates as Consulting Engineer, vice. Mr. G A. Anderson, on privilege leave; the Hon'ble E. H. Napier, on return from leave, being appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Mr. H. Gilmore is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the capacity of Traffic Superintendent.

IRRIGATION IN BALUCHISTAN.

The following Resolution by the Government of India has been issued regarding irrigation in Baluchistan :—

There are two minor irrigation works in Baluchistan of which capital and revenue accounts are kept, namely, the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir. On these there has been no expenditure chargeable to the capital account since 1894-95, up to the end of which year the outlay on these works amounted to Rs. 16,02,782, including indirect charges. The revenue is collected in kind, being one-third of the produce. The average yield per acre was very low. It also appears that the area under irrigation was rather below the normal, but the gross revenue exceeded that of 1897 by 91·7 per cent.

THE BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Sixty-nine officials attended the birthday dinner at Government House, last night, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and all members of the Council and heads of Departments being present.

MONSOON CONDITIONS.

The monsoon as yet shows no signs of approaching India, and the pressure conditions in Indore and the Gangetic Plain are still somewhat unfavourable for its advance, the barometer standing higher than usual.

Snowfall returns, however, now coming in from higher Himalyas are generally favourable, as they indicate no great excess of snow upon the whole, though many individual stations received unusual amounts.

SNOWFALL REPORTS.

Snowfall reports received, to-day, in the Meteorological Department, show somewhat heavy falls in Bushahr and Kyelang. In the former the inhabitants describe it as nearly double the average; while the Rev. K. Fechtner, writing of the latter, says very heavy snowfalls occurred in January, blocking the Rotarg Pass, a good deal of snow also falling in February and March.

Upon the whole, however, the Himalayan snowfall is year does not appear to have been excessive.

SIMLA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's racing was also favoured with fine ther, and his Excellency the Viceroy was present. ails :—

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Maharajah of Patiala's Little Jane	1
Mr Otto's Fuchs	2
Sir Pertab Singh's Little Saip	3

BERESFORD STAKES.

Captain Marker's Dacca	1
Colonel Sandbach's Brown Sherry and Captain Wigram's Cocktail	dead heat

SELLING RACE.

Mr S J's Surferaz	1
Lala Mohan's Twinkle	2
Mr Campbell's Shoohab	3

MAIDEN STAKES.

Mr Bowder's Rougemont	1
Major Little's Naynawa	2
Mr A Smith's Orator	3

CHALET STAKES.

Mr Otto's Fuchs	1
Maharajah of Patiala's Fresco	2
Major Turner's Ranelagh	3

DWARF STAKES.

Mr S W's Squint	1
Maharajah of Patiala's Queensland	2
Captain Marker's Viva	3

MATCH.—Earl Suffolk's Ariel vs. Captain Fienne's Woodcock—Rs. 500.

The latter won as it liked. Owners up.

"GENERAL" BOOTH AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

The Arcadia, which arrived from Australia yesterday, brought General Booth homeward bound.

The General was looking ill after his Australian tour, and said that it was the hardest campaign he had ever gone through. He addressed a large audience in the Parsee Theatre Racquet Court, last night, and leaves for London this afternoon.

THE SURAT "SUTTA" CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST FORTY-SIX PERSONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 25.

The Surat Sutta or Opium Gambling case came on for hearing before the City Magistrate, to-day, when forty-six persons were put up charged under several sections of the Prevention of Gambling Act. The Government pleader conducted the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, of Bombay, with Messrs. Bulwantrai, Ghandi and Soorbhai, pleaders.

The only evidence recorded was that of the City police inspector. A large number of books, together with the money found on accused persons, were put in.

The case has aroused considerable interest here, and the court-room and courtyard were packed throughout the day by hundreds of people.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

ON Wednesday, at the mosque at Nakhoda Mohalla, after sunset prayers, thanksgiving prayers for the long life and prosperity of the Queen-Empress were offered, at which Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Sirdar Hajee Kassum Mitha, Khan Saheb Syed Hussain El Adroos, Haji Ibrahim Patel, and several other gentlemen were present. Later in the evening, a meeting was held at Nagpada at which Nawabzada Nasrullakhan and Khan Saheb Syed Mohimadeen, Deputy Educational Inspector, spoke on the goodwill of the English nation and the interest taken by the Empress in her Indian subjects. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was brought to a close after the distribution of flowers and pan-sopari and rose-water and offering prayers for the Empress. The meeting was attended by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Sirdar Hajee Kassim Mitha, Khan Saheb Syed Hussain El Adroos, Ibrahim Saheb, Moidin Mohamed, Mr. Belgranyi, and several other Mohammedan gentlemen.

On the invitation of Rao Saheb Kashinath S. Moorker and Rao Saheb Mullooji Nursooji, the Hindu residents of Kumbharwada and Durgadavie Streets assembled on Wednesday at the temple of Shri Durgadavie, at Duncan Road, to offer thanksgiving prayers in honour of the 81st birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The temple was illuminated, and a large full-size photograph of Her Majesty was nicely decorated with flowers. At about 7-30 p.m. prayers were offered by the assembly to the Shri Durgadavie Goddess for the long life of Her Majesty the Empress of India. At 10 p.m., also bhajan, accompanied by harmonium, was commenced, and it continued for two hours. Eventually three hearty cheers were given in the name of Her Majesty the Empress, and some fire-works let off. Afterwards pendas, milk, and betelnut leaves were distributed and the gathering dispersed.

At Dadur her Majesty Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated by the Dadur Victoria Social Club, with a dance and dinner, which came off on Wednesday evening, at the premises of the secretary of the club. The function proved an unexpected success, for despite the grilling weather the attendance was unprecedentedly large, and dancing was kept up to long past cock-crow. The arrangements in the matter of details were under the care of Mrs. and Mr. D'Penha and Messrs. Frank and Gregory D'Souza, and to each severally and to all jointly may be attributed the success of the entertainment. The floor was splendid, and the music of the National String Band good. A noticeable feature of the occasion was a large-sized portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, which stood out in bold relief in the hall, which was superbly decorated.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday by the Bombay Borah Club, at their club room in Esoof Building, situated at Carnac Road, opposite Gokuldass T. Hospital, when there was a large number of guests, comprising leading members of the Borah community, who were invited to the dinner held for the occasion. After dinner, a short speech was delivered by the club's secretary, Mr. Abdul Cader Allibhoy Bastavala, followed by the club's president, Mr. Ebrahim Abdul Husain Doctor, and Mr. Abdulally Hakimji (the late president of the club,) as to the good qualities of the Queen. After thanksgiving prayers for the prosperity and long life of the Queen-Empress of India, the gathering dispersed late in the night, after being served with refreshments. The club's room was nicely illuminated on the occasion.

MAHOMEDAN PRAYER-MEETINGS AND REJOICINGS.

On Wednesday the whole of New Nagpada from Two Tanks to the J. J. Hospital and all the Mahomedan streets and mosques were brilliantly illuminated at night in honour of the occasion. Mr. Ebrahim Hafiz and Mahomed Zardos were entrusted with the duty of arranging the programme. The display of flags and the illumination were on a grand scale, and the expenses were borne by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hajee Kassum Mitha, J.P. Grand public meetings of the Anjuman-i-Maivool Islam and Anjuman-i-Hafizul Islam were held on Wednesday night, at Huzra Street, to celebrate the day and to offer thanksgivings. The Anjuman's halls and the approaches to the buildings were brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Miya Goolam Rassool, manager of the Anjuman, successfully carried out the arrangements. There were present amongst others Nawabzada Nassroolah Khan, barrister-at-law, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, J. P., Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hajee Kassum Mitha, Messrs. Syed Zain Edrooss, of Surat, Syed Ebrahim, Khan Saheb Munshi Syed Mainoodin, Syed Hassan (Hospital Assistant, R.I.M. Dockyard), Miya Goolam Rassool Saheb, Moulvi Nizami Saheb, Moulvi Abdoola Ahmed, Mahomed Sadick, Munshi S. Bilgrami, Ramzani Sett, and several Motwalies and heads of Mahomedan streets in all about 2,000 persons. On the motion of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hajee Kassum Mitha, seconded by Mr. Syed Hassam, Nawab Nassroollah Khan, barrister-at-law, was asked to preside.

The president expressed his gratification at the large gathering assembled on the auspicious occasion, and recounted the various advantages derived by Indians under the Queen's long reign. He prayed for her Most Gracious Majesty's long life and for the continuance of her beneficent reign. Khan Saheb Munshi Syed Mainoodin, Deputy Educational Inspector, delivered a suitable address in eloquent terms, dwelling at great length on the salient points in Her Majesty's reign, and drew the attention of his co-religionists to the duties they owed as loyal subjects to a benign ruler like Queen Victoria. He was followed by Mr. Syed Hassan, who in a short speech described the long reign of the Queen. Moulvie Nizam, Head Master, Urdu School, recited an Urdu poem composed in honour of the occasion. At the termination of the proceedings, the speakers and the president were thanked, and the meeting terminated at midnight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD.

MAY 24.

A meeting of the Khadayate Subhechak Sabha was held, to-day, at the Subha's office in the house of Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Kapoorchand to express its joy at the 81st birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The meeting passed the following resolution: "This Sabha expresses its greatest joy and rejoicing at this the 81st birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and it is their prayer to the Almighty to grant her long life and happiness." It was also resolved to communicate the above resolution to Her Majesty through the Commissioner, N.D.

At the invitation of Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, the Parsee inhabitants of the city of Ahmedabad assembled at the Fire-temple, at 8 a.m., to-day, to witness the Jashan ceremony performed in honour of Her Majesty's eighty-first birthday. A sermon was preached by Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A., in which he showed that the Parsees were always loyal to their sovereigns, and quoted several paras. from the sacred books. The meeting finally joined in universal prayer for the long life of H. M. the Queen-Empress.

SURAT.

MAY 25.

The celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' birthday was held at the Nawab's Palace by Mir Muyafar Husein Khan Saheb and Mir Jafer Ali Khan Saheb, and a procession, with music, of more than five thousand Mahomedans, headed by the two Meers and members of the Nawab's family, started from the palace to Khaji Dewan Saheb's Masjid to offer prayers for her Imperial Majesty's long life. An evening party was held at Nawab's palace, which was attended by the European and Native officers and the leading citizens of all communities, to the number of about a thousand, to show their loyalty.

An enthusiastic and crowded public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Morbi Theatre to celebrate the 80th birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, under the presidency of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, District and Sessions Judge. Several speakers, including R. K. Krishnamukhram, Mr. Munchersha, and Professor Gajjar, spoke of the immense benefits the country had derived under the benign reign of her Majesty, for whose long life they all prayed to the Almighty. Flowers were then showered on the portrait and the meeting terminated after the National Anthem amidst loud cheers.

NAGPUR.

MAY 25.

The people of Nagpur and Sitabuldi assembled in a meeting in Rajaram Library, yesterday evening, to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty on account of the eighty-first birthday of the Queen-Empress of India. The meeting was presided over by the Honourable Mr. Chitnavis. Speeches were delivered, and three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress, and the proceedings terminated.

KUNDGOL.

KUNDGOL, MAY 25.

The citizens of Kundgol under the Jamkhandi State assembled in numbers in the Diamond Jubilee Library Hall on the Queen's birthday and offered prayers of thanks to God for her Most Gracious Majesty's long life and prosperity. Many long and earnest speeches, sketching the Queen's life, were delivered on this auspicious occasion. Pan-sopari, attar, etc., being distributed, and three cheers given in Her Majesty's name, the proceedings terminated.

HONAVAR.

HONAVAR, MAY 25.

A special service was held on Wednesday night, in honour of the 81st birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in the Hindu temples of Shree Gopalkrishna, Venkatramana, Rameshwar, Laxmi Narayan, Mahankali and Maruti, and prayers were offered for the prolongation of her Majesty's glorious life and beneficent rule, and for the bestowal upon her Majesty and the Royal family's health, happiness and glory. The interiors of the temples were illuminated. All Hindu officers participated and with others attended.

A full report of the Durbar at Poona will be found on page 3.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

A MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 24.

LAST week a case was tried by Mr. T. D. Fry, the Sessions Judge, and a Jury, in which one Ukar Kuka was charged with the murder of one Natha Bhima. Both the accused and the deceased belonged to the village of Vagu, in the district of Dohad. Mr. Someshwar Naranji, the Public Prosecutor of the Panch Mahal district, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. H. B. Gandevia for the accused. The facts of the case as put forth by the prosecution were these: That on the 26th of March last, that is on the last Holi day, when the people of the villages of Vagu and Anope were celebrating the Holi festival, by dancing and singing and performing some athletic feats, at about 8 p.m., Natha, the deceased, asked the people to disperse and to return after their meals. The people were very reluctant to go away and forego the merriments they were enjoying, but one after the other they had to leave the place. The deceased at last came to the accused, who, having got drunk, was dancing round and round the "holi," and told him to go away. The accused immediately turned round and shot the deceased with an arrow, which penetrated the left side of his chest. The deceased fell down and the people near him extracted the arrow. The deceased died within half-an-hour. The accused made a confession of his crime before the committing Magistrate to the effect that as the deceased persistently followed him and did not allow him to play the "holi," he shot an arrow at the deceased. After the evidence, the learned Judge very briefly summed up the case to the Jury. In his charge to the Jury, he rightly said that it was common with people to abuse the law by urging the plea of grave and sudden provocation in murder cases. But as the question of grave and sudden provocation is a question of fact, it was to be decided by the Jury in every case. The Jury, after consultation for fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide under grave and sudden provocation under sec. 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the prisoner to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

A grand evening party was given in honour of Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, on Monday last, at 9 p. m., at the Kankaria Tank, when one thousand guests were present in response to the invitations issued by the managing committee, headed by Mainbhai Premabhai, the President of the Municipality. There were present among others: Mr. Gibb, Mr. Mead, Mr. Keinold, Mr. Farrier, Dr. and Mrs. Bartholomeuz, Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Nanavati, Dr. and Mrs. N. K. Kalianwala, Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Mody, Rao Bahadurs Bhimbhai Kirparam, Lalshanker Umiashanker, Pranlal Harkisondas, Messrs Chimanlal Nagindas, Varajrai Sakerlal, Someshwer Naranji, Dayabhai Ijatram, L. M. Wadia, M. P. Mody, K. N. Wadia, H. B. Gandevia, B. N. Aga, D. E. Daruvala, J. D. Khambata, K. D. Davur, D. N. Nanavati, and others. Various amusements were provided for the guests. Edison's phonograph and magic lanterns were displayed. Besides these there were feats of art and sleights of hand performed by well-known experts. A band of Native Infantry also discoursed excellent music. After refreshments provided for the guests as usual, the guest of the evening was garlanded by Mr. Manibhai Premabhai Nagersett, when tremendous cheering followed the ceremony. The guests dispersed at 12-30 A.M.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	1
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	21
Total	21	15	103
Total plague deaths to date	46,396	40,357	
Same date last year	10	12	88

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1893.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 25th instant .—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	21,512	11
From a Friend	10	0
Total	Rs. 21,552	11

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 20th instant was 3, and on the 23rd instant two, while on the 21st and 22nd instant a clean mortality bill was shown. The plague mortality on the corresponding dates last year was respectively 2, 9, 6, and 12. It is more than a month that the people of Katheria, who resided in mandwas, were permitted to return to their houses which had undergone a thorough disinfection, and it is gratifying to state that there has been no case of plague in Katheria since the 15th April last. Since it was learnt that the Plague Commissioner Dr. Pinto had received intimation from the Board of Health, Goa, to be ready to occupy the Professor's chair, on the reopening of the Medical School in the beginning of June next, the people of Damaun having a keen recollection of their sufferings during the epidemics of 1897 and 1898 under the then plague authorities, have been restless, and they sent numerous representations to Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, who was at his village of Barai, to take steps to prolong Dr. Pinto's stay here. Mr. Damaunwala came here, and sent last night the following urgent telegram to his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India at Panjim, in Goa :—"People of Damaun, Katheria, Kharewadi, Varkoond having called me from my village, I humbly solicit favour of your Excellency on their behalf to continue Dr. Pinto here. Plague still prevailing. By adopting excellent plague measures your Excellency personally witnessed, highly satisfying people; saved many lives. No plague officer worked so conscientiously and zealously as Dr. Pinto. Implore clemency; grant boon."

PRINCE KARAGEORGEVITCH, who travelled through India in the cold weather of 1897-98, is publishing through Messrs. Harper and Brothers an account of his travels under the name *Enchanted India.*

THE TRAIN-WRECKING AT PALGHUR.

THE CORONER'S INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Allan F. Turner resumed his inquiry into the circumstances touching the deaths of Ratannak Balnak and Naroo Babaji, who met their deaths in the accident which occurred near Palghur, on the morning of the 18th instant. Mr. Maneckshaw, Chief Inspector, Railway Police, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Company.

Eugene O'Brien, engine-driver in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, said that he was driver of the No. 8 up-train on the morning of the 18th. After leaving Palghur he proceeded to a distance of a mile and a-half, when suddenly he felt a shock, and the engine oscillated from side to side. Thinking that something was wrong, he shut the steam up and applied the brake. He stopped the train, and found that the engine and five carriages had been derailed. The brake-van, three third-class carriages, and one bogie carriage had been telescoped. Several persons had been injured in the accident, and witness assisted in extricating some of them who had been jammed in between carriages. Nine passengers in all were sent to the Palghur station for treatment. He and the permanent way inspector went round the place to ascertain the cause of the accident. They found two pairs of fish-plates uncoupled, three wooden keys taken out of the rails, and another pair of fish-plates half uncoupled. Mr. Anderson, the Permanent Way Inspector, and the witness came to the conclusion that the loose rail had caused the derailment. They found all the missing fish-plates, wooden keys, bolts, etc. They were all sound and perfect, and had been removed by some person or persons with some instruments.

Parashram Rao Narayan Vaidya, examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, said he was medical attendant on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in charge of the district between Santa Cruz and Boisar. Witness produced a telegram, which he received at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant, from the station-master at Palghur, and in consequence of which he started by the first available train for Palghur. He was then at Bhaynder. Witness described the injuries received by the two deceased in the accident.

Mr. Framji Byramji, Permanent Way Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, corroborated the evidence of engine-driver O'Brien. He further stated that a spanner belonging to his gang was missing. Spanners were kept in a gate-house, which was in charge of a woman. Three of his gangmen had been arrested in connection with the death of the two deceased. They had been brought up before the magistrate in his camp at Dahanu.

The Coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the Jury gave a verdict to the effect that the deaths of the two deceased were caused by injuries received by the derailment, near the Palghur station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, of the railway carriages in which they were travelling, and that such derailment was caused by some person or persons to the Jury unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE AT MATHERAN.

KINNIBURGH—GRIFFIN.

A PICTURESQUE wedding took place at Matheran on Monday afternoon, when Miss Emma Snoad Griffin was married to Mr. John Kinniburgh, Manager of the Bhownugger branch of the Bank of Bombay. Miss Griffin is the youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah Griffin, Secretary of the Surrey Commercial Docks, London, and has been in India only a few months on a visit to some relatives. St. Paul's Church was decorated for the wedding by Mrs. Greaves and party, and the abundance of flowers obtainable at this time of the year enabled them to make the Church look very pretty. The altar was adorned with white flowers only—eucharist, lilies, stephanotis, chrysanthemums, and white geraniums. The sanctuary, pulpit, and lectern were tastefully decorated with pink phlox, pink geraniums, crotons, moss, and foliage. The hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," was sung as a processional, and during the singing of this the bride entered, leaning on the arm of Professor Macmillan and accompanied by the bridesmaid Miss Macmillan. The bride wore a soft cream Indian silk dress, trimmed with lace and satin ribbon. The front of the dress was very prettily embroidered with numbers of small true lovers' knots made of lace and ribbon. The bride's hat was of white straw with ostrich feathers and white roses. A handsome shower bouquet was carried by the bride, made of lilies of the valley, stephanotis, and maiden hair fern with long trails of smilax. The bridesmaid was attired in blue and white. Her dress was of white muslin trimmed with lace insertion and a blue silk sash with which matched a blue and white toque. The bride was given away by Professor Macmillan, and the best man was Mr. W. H. Reid, of the Bank of Bombay. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. T. Davis of Bombay. At the conclusion of the service the hymn, "O perfect love, all human love transcending," was sung by the choir. Mr. Douglas B. Binning presided at the organ. After the service in church, a reception was held in the Rugby Hotel, and the following accepted Mrs. Macmillan's invitation :—Mrs and the Misses Brooks, Mr and Mrs J C Brooks, Miss Cargill, Capt and Mrs Chandler, Major Collie, I M S, Mrs Cotgrave, the Rev T Davis, Capt and Mrs Dunlop, Mr and Mrs. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, Mr and Mrs J R Greaves, Capt. and Mrs Hartigan, Mr. Nigel Jones, Mrs S MacCausland, Mrs Muscraft, Mr and Mrs Oliver, Mr Olver, Mr and Mrs Ommaney, Mr W H Reid, Mr and Mrs F W Stevens, Mr and Mrs C F Stevens, Mr Cecil Stevens, Mr and Mrs, and the Misses Stranack, Mr and Mrs Sturge, Mr Sutherland, Miss Turner, Miss Westbrook, Mr D B Binning and Mrs Wilkie Brown.

Speeches were made by Professor MacMillan, the bridegroom, the best man, and Mr F W Stevens, and received with acclamation.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinniburgh have been the recipients of many and valuable presents, in addition to which many have not yet arrived from England and elsewhere. The following are some already received :—Bridegroom's present to bride—piano and ruby and diamond ring; bridegroom's present to the bridesmaid—pearl heart with gold chain; bride's present to bridegroom—gold studs and ring; Mr. James Begbie—silver flower bowl and stand; Mr. C. Ogilvie Corrin—silver biscuit, cheese, and butter dish; Captain Ewart—silver pin cushion Captain Godrich—cheque; Mr and Mrs; J.R. Greaves—silver salt, pepperette, and card tray; Mr and Mrs T P. Griffin—case of silver salt cellars; Miss Griffin—E. P. afternoon tea-service; Miss L. Griffin—E. P. sugar basin and tongs; Messrs and Misses Griffin—yellow silk tea cosey; Mr. F. R. Hill—kinkob teapot cover; Captain and Mrs. C. H. Hutchinson—silver bon-bon dishes and Cashmere lace; Colonel Keighley—silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. D. Lindsay—silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan—topaz and pearl necklace Miss Macpherson—case of silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. P. Glynn Messent—silver biscuit, cheese, and butter dish; Mr. Julius Muller—Japanese tea service; Mr. Vithaldas T. Parekh—silver buckle and band; Messrs. Phillips Elliot and Don—silver Cutch afternoon tea service; Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Radnall—travelling clock; Messrs. and Misses Radnall—E. P. egg-stand; Mr. W. Hardcastle Reid—cheque; Mr. George Service—silver biscuit, cheese, and butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Slater—silver afternoon tea service; Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims—cheque; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens—silver muffineers; Mr. and Mrs. C F. Stevens—silver peg measure; Mr. Strang—silver dessert knives and forks; Captain Tyrell—silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. P. Lennox Wright—bronze vases; and Miss Yates—silver salt cellars.

SEVEN natives, while at Manicktollah, Calcutta, on Sunday for the Moburrum festival, ate some hulwa bought from a hawker by a friend, and all became seriously ill. They were taken to hospital where it was found that they had been poisoned. Six of them are in a fair way towards recovery but the seventh man is in a precarious condition.

IT appears that a party of Nepalese rubber tappers, employed by the Kyahs near Behili, Tezpur, recently crossed into Dufflar territory and collected a quantity of rubber. The Dufflas, however, caught the delinquents and made them disgorge. The Nepalese, securing reinforcements, overtook the Dufflas, and recovered the rubber which they brought to the Kyahs, the instigators of the whole proceeding. The Dufflas, not to be outdone, captured and took away with them some five Kyahs, but these were not the offending Nepalese or the Kyahs, but the elephant catchers of Mr. Chisholme, who had nothing whatever to do with the affair. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. B. C. Allen, proceeded to the scene, and made the Kyahs pay the Dufflas Rs. 2,000.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, when there were also present: The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. H. Kennedy; T. W. Cuffe; K. N. Wadia; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Messrs. Mir Aun Ali; Mulji Bhavanidas; K. N. Kabraji and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

A PUBLIC STREET.

The Commissioner submitted the following report with regard to the road leading to Mahim Fort, as forwarded by the Executive Engineer:—"I have the honour to state that the report of the Sub-Committee, adopted and approved by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 11572 of 15th March 1899, is not quite clear. 2. It has all along been maintained by this Department that the road leading to the Mahim Fort is a "street" and not a "public street." 3. The Sub-Committee in the concluding portion of their report above referred to call the road a public road and the Standing Committee in their Resolution direct on the strength of the above report that the road should be repaired. If the road is only a "street" it cannot be repaired at Municipal expense unless and until the formalities laid down in section 306 of the Municipal Act are observed. 4. The road has been practically put in order by Mr. Pestonji Jehangir Mody, one of the residents of the locality, and it can therefore be declared public by you if no objection is raised to its being so done within a month from the date the notice, as required by section 306, is put up in any part of the street. The favour of your instructions as regards the putting up of the notice and observing the requirements of section 306 is solicited."

Dr. Viegas was opposed to this street being taken up by the Municipality, as the conditions laid down in section 306 were not all complied with.

The Chairman pointed out that it was a matter for the Commissioner to determine, and the Committee had only to say whether or no it had any objection to the procedure being adopted.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, the Committee resolved that it had no objection to the procedure laid down in section 306 of the Municipal Act being followed in regard to the road from Mahim Bazaar to the Health Department stables at Mahim.

THE WALKESHWAR TEMPLE TANK.

The Committee next considered memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 16th May forwarding, for sanction to the proposal therein made, copy of the following letter to his address, dated the 11th May, from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 2 Division :—"I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining sanction of the Standing Committee to serve a notice on Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, chairman of the Bangunga Tank Committee, requiring him to clean out the tank which is in the Walkeshwar Temple compound. The water in the tank is foul, and large numbers of people wash clothes and utensils and bathe in the tank daily. A letter was written to Mr. Tribhuvandas in December last requesting him to clean the tank and to stop the practice of washing clothes and utensils, and reminders were written in February and April last but nothing has as yet been done. As the rains are drawing near it is advisable to have the work of cleaning done before that time. This is not very difficult work as there is a sluice by which the water in the tank can be run off to a low level. The tank has not been cleaned out for years."

Dr. Viegas proposed that under the circumstances stated in the letter above mentioned the Standing Committee approved of Mr. Tribhouvandas Mungaldas, chairman of the Bangunga Tank Committee being required by a notice in writing (1) to clean out the tank in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, and (2) to stop the practice of washing clothes and utensils in it.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposal.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra moved as an amendment that the second part of the notice be deleted.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram remarked that if the second part of the proposition was omitted, then the whole object of the resolution would be defeated.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra said that the second part, if enforced, would be a great hardship, and the worshippers and others living there would be greatly inconvenienced.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that the tank, if allowed to remain, must be cleaned. But if washing clothes and utensils were allowed, certainly the water would soon get foul again.

Mr. Fazulbhoy further pointed out that if the practice of washing clothes etc. in the tank was allowed then the water would be fouled, and ignorant people might drink it.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra replied that from very long experience it was ascertained that the water was not used for drinking purpose.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that foul water, whether for drinking purposes or not, should, under no circumstances, be allowed to remain in a locality where lots of people lived and which was surrounded by a large number of residential quarters.

On a division, the amendment was lost and the original motion was agreed to.

LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Committee resumed consideration of the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 7th April last :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copies of correspondence in regard to the continuance of the preparation of Professor Lustig's serum by Dr. Galliotte, and to state that in my opinion the results obtained are not such as to justify the considerable expenditure now incurred, and that I propose to discontinue its preparation unless the Standing Committee and the Corporation wish the experiment to be still carried on. If those bodies decide to continue its preparation, I think it should be issued freely to private practitioners for use in cases in which the District Officers may consider segregation at home possible at a charge sufficient to relieve the Municipality of any considerable expenditure on it."

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the letter be recorded. He moved it for two reasons. The Corporation had considered the subject only recently and the members had pronounced their opinion in favour of continuing the experiments.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation. He thought it was but fair that the Corporation should be apprised of what the Comissioner's opinion was.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

DEMAND FOR REMEDYING NUISANCES.

The next item on the agenda was a letter from Mr. Framji Hormusji Jamuji complaining that the Health Officer and the Commissioner had paid no attention to his requests for remedying certain nuisances near his house, situated in 2nd Marine Lines, Dhobie Talao.

Dr. Viegas moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. In support of the proposal he said that whenever complaints were made it was the duty of the Committee to go into the matter.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconding the proposal, remarked that this must be one out of hundreds of sufferers who had actually to pay money to Municipal servants to remove kutchra and filth which was allowed to deposit near their houses.

The proposal was agreed to.

THE SECRETARY'S HEAD CLERK.

In accordance with a previous resolution of the Standing Committee, Mr. N.M. Wadia, the Secretary, selected a suitable officer from the Municipal department and reported his name to the Standing Committee for sanctioning the appointment.

Dr. Viegas moved that the applications from all candidates be placed on the table and the matter be adjourned for a week.

Mr. K. N. Wadia remarked that the best man to determine the proper head clerk was their Secretary, and therefore the selected officer, Purshram Ramkrishna Perulkar, be appointed head clerk in the Corporation's office.

Dr. Bhalchandra remarked that the clerks in the office of the Secretary, who were there for over ten and twelve years, were spoken of very highly by Mr. Barrow on the last occasion. If the men were not given a chance of promotion when opportunity presented, they might naturally think of seeking better salary in some other departments. With a view not to lose good men from the office the head clerk's place might be given to the next man with some more promotion and the other men might be given a rise in proportion.

The general feeling of the members being in favour of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra's remarks, the matter was accordingly postponed, as suggested by Dr. Viegas.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

COLONEL H. O. WOODHOUSE has relinquished command of the 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, now at Lansdowne, on attaining 52 years of age and over 33 years' service. In a farewell order Colonel Woodhouse said :—"On vacating the command of the regiment on the expiration of his tenure, Colonel H. O. Woodhouse, in bidding farewell to all ranks and wishing them every success in the future, now that the regiment has established for itself a name for discipline, willingness and good service, feels assured that all ranks will invariably uphold the same, and strive their utmost to give satisfaction at all times." Colonel Woodhouse joined the 9th Gurkhas thirty years ago, and has been in command since the autumn of 1893. During that period he has been through the Afghan War—when he served with the 2nd Brigade of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force—the Lushai Expedition of 1889, and the frontier campaign of 1897-98 where among other services he commanded a column in the Mohmand country. Between a regiment and an officer who has stuck to it and shared its fortunes for half a life time the ties of association are necessarily close, and their severance in this case must have been a wrench both to commandant and men.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting was held on the 20th inst. at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. E. R. Smetham, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was submitted, from which the following are extracts:—

The directors have the pleasure of submitting their thirteenth annual report of the working of the Society for the twelve months ending 28th February last, and in doing so they feel gratified to have to report that the suggestions made by the Secretaries as modified by the Committee specially appointed to go into the financial position of the Society have enabled them to tide over the crisis which at one time threatened to force the Society to go into liquidation. Last year they had to report 70 deaths in the Society, or three times the number of deaths estimated to take place under ordinary circumstances. The plague still continues its ravages year after year, but though it raged with equal violence last year, we have been fortunate in having to record 47 deaths during the period under review. This number, however, is nearly double the estimated death-rate on which we have based our original premium tables. With a Guarantee Fund of only about Rs. 14,000 on hand, and the liability for 18 unadmitted deaths still to meet, the Society began its work last year with a very gloomy prospect and great apprehensions, and had it not been for the measures adopted with a view to supplement the Guarantee Fund by a slight increase in the rates of premiums, and the raising of a temporary loan, the position of the Society would have undoubtedly been very critical. Our present rates of premiums, though slightly increased, are considerably lower than those charged by other Life Insurance Companies, and will be found on an average about 20 per cent. under the average rates charged by local institutions.

During the year under review the Society, after providing for all the unadmitted deaths of the previous year and those which were admitted up to the end of February last, have been able to shew an increase of Rs. 10,002-7-11 in the amount of the Guarantee Fund held at the end of the previous year; and this is partly due to the increased revenue consequent upon the slight increase in the rates of premium and the amount of the loan money raised from members, and partly to the economical management and working of the Society. When the Secretaries noticed last year that the financial position of the Society was far from satisfactory, they voluntarily made a proposal to forego a part of their commission. They were entitled to a total commission, on death claims paid and collections made by them, of about Rs. 5,100 according to the Articles of Association; but you will find on reference to the Revenue Account that they have only charged a lump sum of Rs. 1,500 instead, and have thus foregone more than two-thirds of the amount actually due to them. This was a saving Rs. 300 per month, and the directors think that the Secretaries deserve your thanks for their liberal action. The Society paid 55 death claims during the year under review, amounting to Rs. 56,000, and it has earned the thanks of many a poor family deprived by sudden death of their bread-winners. The successive visitations of plague in this country for the last three years have brought much misery and privation upon the poorer classes, from whom our members are chiefly recruited; and it is gratifying to know that the timely help rendered by the Society in times of distress, has been duly appreciated. Judging from present appearances, the plague would seem to have taken root in India, and the Directors fear that it will be some years before it becomes extinct. Under the circumstances, they are constrained to believe that it will take a few years more before their Guarantee Fund is adequately replenished, and before they can see their way to recommend any reduction in the rates of premium now charged by the Society. These rates, however (as already pointed out), slightly increased as they have been, are yet lower than those of other Insurance Offices, and the directors hope that they will prove sufficient to meet the increased mortality caused by the plague. The directors much regret to notice that notwithstanding the heavy payments that have had to be made by the Society year after year to the nominees of its members, and a keen interest and watchfulness in the management of the Society's affairs taken and shewn by several intelligent members, the acquisition of new members, which is indeed the back-bone of the Society, is far from satisfactory. They therefore reiterate their former request to all intelligent members and well-wishers of the Society, to strive hard to persuade their friends and acquaintances to become members. The directors further hope that the rates of commission allowed to agents for influencing fresh busines which have been recently increased at the suggestion of the Secretaries will tend to shew a corresponding increase in the acquisition of new members and help to strengthen the position of the Society. The Balance sheet and revenue account will, the directors are glad to state shew a profit of Rs. 10,002-7-11 and this is credited to the Guarantee Fund of the Society, which now amount to Rs. 23,966-1-7. In order to meet the heavy death claims the directors were again obliged this year to sell Port Trust Bonds held by the Society, and the prices having fallen very low, there was a loss of Rs 1,703-6-6, which has been debited to the Revenue Account. You will also see that out of the amount of Rs 950 received from the Society by Dattatraya Narayen in 1896, through misrepresentation, they have been able to recover, after deducting all legal expenses of the prosecution, including expenses incurred in obtaining information, procuring evidence and bringing witnesses from Vengorla, a net sum of Rs. 525, and this sum is duly credited to the Revenue Account. During the year under review there were only 35 members admitted to the Society, out of which 26 are males and 9 females. The number of members struck off the roll during the year has been 82; of these 47 had been struck off owing to deaths, and 35 for having failed to pay their contribution.

Out of 2,580 members admitted to the Society since its formation, 293 have been females and 2,287 males, and the total deaths amongst female and male members have been respectively 44 and 314.

The auditors have certified to the correctness of the accounts and to their being in accordance with the Companies Act. Under the provisions of the articles of association of the Society, all the present directors retire, but are eligible for re-election. One of the present auditors has also to retire, but he is also eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed. Messrs. E. R. Smetham, Janardhan Gopal, and Dr. G. B. Prabhaker were re-elected directors. Mr. E. J. Godinho was also re-elected one of the auditors. The Secretaries' generous offer to accept a sum of Rs. 125 per month in lieu of their commission for such period, as in their opinion the financial position of the Society necessitates it, was accepted with the best thanks of the meeting. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. H. Price presided at the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company held yesterday at its registered office, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 5 p.m. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors beg to submit copies of audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 31st December 1898, from which you will perceive that the company has earned during the year under review a net profit of Rs. 38 947-0-8, after transferring a sum of Rs. 14,754-11-2 to the credit of depreciation and renewals account. From this amount an "ad-interim" dividend of Rs. 8,750 was declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1898, leaving an available balance of Rs. 30,197-0-8, which your directors recommend should be apportioned as follows, viz:—Rs. 13,125 in payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. per annum, Rs. 3,000, additional salary to Mr. J. W. Hepworth. Rs. 7000, carried to reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 2,17,000. Rs 1,500 bad debts account. Rs. 5,572-0-8 balance to be carried to next year's account. We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Isaac Alcock, one of the secretaries and managers of the company, which occurred in the month of October last. Under legal advice the deceased gentleman's name will in future be omitted from the firm of secretaries, treasurers and managers. Two of your directors (Messrs. John Spinner and J. W. Hepworth) retire from office under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, and are eligible for re-election.

The report was read, a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. per annum was declared, and the further business of the meeting was adjourned will to-day for want of a quorum.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on he wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd May 1899 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 12 feet 8 1-3 inches against 11 feet 2 inches on same date last year Rabi harvest completed. Kharif preparations and sowings continue. Locusts appeared in Johi, but caused no damage. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan and hilly parts of Tatta taluka. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—Threshing and removal of wheat almost completed in three talukas. Kharif operations progressing. Rice sowing commenced in Ghotki taluka. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of rabi crops continues. Preparations for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder supply deficient. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari, Unhar and Ghar canals flowing. Fodder sufficient. Price of bajri risen by 11 and that of wheat fallen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parker.—Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in Mirpur Khas. Spring crop in fair condition in three talukas and being harvested in Sanghar. Fodder scarce except in Mirpur Khas.

Ahmedabad—(For the week ending 20th May 1899).—Land being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jawari 19 1-2 of bajri 16, of wheat 12 1-2 and of rice second sort 12 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 75 cents at Dohad, minimum 3 cents at Jhalod. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Broach.—Land being manured and prepared for next season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Surat.—Land being prepared for cultivation for the rainy season. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Coiaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 17th, 18th, 21st and 22nd, and 1° warm on 19th and 20th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the period. Wind normal throughout the period.

Thana.—Rab burning continues. Repairs to embankments of fields in progress in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Kolaba.—Rab burning in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 12 seers 12 tolas; slight rise in price of rice at Mahad; elsewhere prices stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rainfall at Ratnagiri measuring 75 cents. Rab burning in progress. Fodder sufficients Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Nasik.—Rain at Nasik 2 cents. Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Land being prepared for ensuring season. Rab burning continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmednagar.—Rain at Nagar 4 cents; in the district maximum 3 inches 27 cents at Parner, minimum 3 cents at Kopargaon. Preparation of land for next season continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 28 seers per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 20th May 1899).—Rain for week at Sholapur 4, at Barsi 76, at Purandhar 36 and at Sangola 7 cents. Land being prepared for next season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Barsi and Malsiras talukas; elsewhere prices stationary. Price of Sholapur jowari 30 seers 6 chataks.

Satara.—Preparation of lands for next season approaching completion. Fodder and water supplies sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Slight rain in seven talukas maximum 1 inch 86 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 11 cents at Indi. Prepartion of land for ensuing season in progress. Dry fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of jowari 27 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain during week in eight talukas, ranging from 1 inch 71 cents in Ron to 10 cents in Kod. Cotton picking at Gadag almost completed. Preparation of land for early crops in progress. A swarm of locusts appeared in Hubli and passed from west to east, but caused no damage. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari 20 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain at five stations, maximum at Supa 23 cents, minimum at Bhatkal 4 cents. Ground being prepared for next season. Sowing operations continue in some places. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress. Average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram per rupee 16 seers 10 tolas, 15 seers 50 tolas, 20 seers 25 tolas and 15 seers 65 tolas respectively.

Wadhwan.—Ploughing of land in progress. Price of bajri 15½ and of jowari 17½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Land being prepared for monsoon. Scarcity of water and fodder felt in parts of Kadi division Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 32, of wheat 25, of rice superior 16 and of rice inferior 25 pounds per British rupee.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF A PLAGUE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared with Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, to prosecute Dr. N. A. De Silva for failing to give information to the authorities in regard to a case of plague. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Dr. Weir stated in his information that he had been empowered, pursuant to the provisions of section 68 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, to exercise the powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed upon or vested in the Commissioner by (inter alia) section 517 (1) (a) of the Act. Dr. N. A. De Silva is a medical practitioner, residing at Mazagon, and having a dispensary at Parel Road. Dr. Weir was informed, and verily believed, that Dr. De Silva had been professionally attending a Mr. Seager, who had for some days past been suffering from plague. Dr. De Silva was aware, on Sunday, the 7th instant, that the patient was suffering from plague, but he failed to give information of the fact in accordance with Sec. 421 of the Act. He, therefore, charged him with contravention of the provisions of the above section.

Mr. Godinho asked for the postponement of the case, on the ground that his client had applied for several witness, summonses, one of the witnesses being Mr. Seager himself. Moreover, he had sent a letter to Mr. Harvey, yesterday, but owing to its being a holiday, the offices were closed and the letter was with his client.

Mr. Crawford remarked that it was nearly a week since the summonses were taken out, and the defence had ample time for the preparation of their case. The only question which the Court would have to decide was as to whether notice had been sent to the Health Officer in regard to Mr. Seager's illness.

The Magistrate inquired whether there was any doubt as to the nature of the disease from which Mr. Seager suffered.

Mr. Crawford said there was no doubt about it, as Mrs. Seager had died of the same disease.

The case was eventually adjourned to the 1st proximo.

BOMBAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of separate Rifle Association for Sind and Baluchistan, with an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 a year the annual grant to the Bombay Rifle Association has been reduced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2000. As the payment of the travelling expenses of competitors from the Quetta and Sind districts would ordinarily amount to more than Rs. 1,000 this change would not in itself bring loss to the Bombay Association; but the subscriptions from corps and departments in the Quetta and Sind districts to the Central Meeting at Wanowrie will also cease, and at the same time a heavy loss incurred last year from the excess of prize-money over entrance fees has to be recouped. Major Grant, the Secretary of the Bombay Association, proposes in the circumstances not to reduce the prize-money but to raise slightly the entrance fees. Major Grant also proposes, if funds permit, to make still further improvements and enlargements of the Wanowrie ranges.

In concluding his report Major Grant makes some remarks, comparing musketry results in Western and Northern India, which will interest many of our readers:—"The ranges at Wanowrie cannot compare with ranges such as those at Meerut. They face the wrong way and are over very broken ground which makes any wind very tricky: while the climate is less favourable in every way. These defects make it impossible to draw comparisons between the merits of competitors at the Bengal-Punjab Meeting and the Bombay Central Meeting. A fact, however, which leads to the conclusion that the shooting at Poona is not behind that at Meerut as far as the quality of the marksmen themselves is concerned, may be mentioned. The Commander-in-Chief's Cup was won at Meerut last year by the 2nd Battalion, B. B. &. C. I. Railway, Volunteer Corps with a score of 557 points, while at Poona the highest score in this competition was 475 points made by the 1st Battalion, of that corps. A little later the same two teams met on the range belonging to the 2nd Battalion when the Poona team beat the Meerut team over the same distances."

AFTER THE DELUGE IN IRELAND.

IMPRESSIONS OF A SURVIVOR.

By Lord Monteagle.

Perhaps Noah himself would not have given a very coherent account of the flood, except as regards the embarkation arrangements. At any rate, a candidate at the recent Irish elections, whether successful or otherwise, can hardly attempt as yet to survey the whole scene or do much more than record his personal experiences. Even these, however, may not be without interest.

I ought, I suppose, to begin with the election campaign and describe the rising of the waters; but probably the first question the survivor asks himself on awaking to the fact that he is not submerged is, "Where am I?" not "How did I get here?" And I may say at once that, whether or not the waters are subsiding, we "non-politicals" (for want of a better term) are not yet on *terra firma*, or even in sight of Ararat, nor can we yet be sure where we may be steered—or drift. But I am quite sure we are on an ark, not a wreck, and with every hope not only of keeping afloat but of being brought safe to land, though not perhaps to the particular haven where we would be. One word as to the policy of the Act. This I had long supported on general lines of "similarity" to English local government as a necessary step in the political education of the democracy. But "simultaneity" is quite another matter, and a wise statesmanship would in my opinion have sought to give precedence to measures for hastening the creation of occupying owners, and for the development of agriculture and industries the movement for which initiated by Mr. Horace Plunkett's "Organisation Society" is the most vigorous and growing, though the youngest, force working in Ireland to-day. On the other hand, perhaps, the stir infused into local life, if combined with harmonious working of different classes on the new Councils, may supply the motive power required for that non-party treatment, which is essential to any effectual dealing with these questions; and such motive power in these days the wisest statesman cannot dispense with.

But to return to those days before the flood, already so strangely out of date, though only a few weeks old—what were the main features of the compaign and the chief influences at work? Above all,

WAS IT FOUGHT ON POLITICAL LINES?

Does the result betoken a revival of Home Rule—which apparently some English politicians fondly persuaded themselves was dying, if not dead? Now, no one in Ireland was under the latter delusion, and therefore the only thing that has astonished us in connexion with these elections is the surprise they have caused in England. They have taught us nothing we did not know before—indeed, if anything, the number of the grand juror class elected rather exceeded the general expectation. But had there been twice as many it would have shown no abatement of the Home Rule demand, for such candidates all came forward avowedly on a non-political platform, and of course none of them would have had the least chance in a Parliamentary election. In my own case at all ocevents, my supporters, who were practically all Nationalists, deliberately put politics aside for the casion, having the good sense (as I think!) to recognise that Home Rule was not the question at issue. Of course it is undeniable that a more distinctly political turn was given to the contest by the preaching of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, and their section of the Parliamentary Party, and a very remarkable change took place in consequence shortly before the election in many of the districts they selected for their crusade. This, however, was an almost inevitable retort to the rash prophecies uttered in some quarters about "knocking the bottom out of Home Rule"; and it is at all events significant that in several notable instances, even the potent spell of Home Rule failed to work; a reaction—and surely a healthy one—set in against the subordination of local government questions to *la haute politique*, and the dictation of outsiders was firmly resisted.

What, then, was the influence at work, and why were men, many of them personally popular, most of them of proved capacity in county business and much respected rejected wholesale? Very much, I believe, for the same reasons as operated in England at the first County Council elections there. Politics were a convenient stick to beat the landlord with but the cleavage was largely one of class and the dominant feeling a very natural desire of the democracy to stretch their limbs and feel their power. And it is noteworthy to observe that the labourers where unable to run a "Labour" candidate often supported a landlord candidate. Now, the labourers are certainly not thinking of selling their political birthright, and are, if anything, stronger Nationalists than the farmers; but in their daily life and in local affairs their interests conflict more often with those of the latter than of the landlords, and when the overpowering motive of Nationality is removed or suspended these other forces naturally come into play.

MEETINGS A NOVELTY.

In one respect my contest was rather an exception. Poor Law elections in Ireland have hitherto depended entirely on personal canvass, the area being small and the voters, under the old high franchise, very few. The idea of meetings was therefore novel in this neighbourhood. But feeling strongly that the full value of the new system as a means of political education was to be gained only by meetings, I determined to try what could be done by their means; and somewhat to the dismay of my supporters I announced that except in the case of women, who could not be expected to go to meetings, I should make no personal canvass. The experiment proved interesting; for though my opponents' supporters generally would not compromise themselves by attending, and there was but little response to my invitation of questions or "heckling," these little meetings, often by the hedgerow or at the cross roads, seemed appreciated; and I doubt not, with a population like ours, scattered but sociable quick alike with their wits and their sympathies, such meetings might be utilised for many humanising purposes. The questions asked, of course, usually included "Home Rule," but were for the most part directed rather to matters coming closely home to the people in their daily life, such as compulsory land purchase, housing of the labourers, and direct employment. My avoidance of canvassing deprived me of some of the humours of the fray, such as the answer a friend of mine received on asking an elector who had just promised him his vote if he had promised anyone else. "I have, the whole of them," he said. "You're the fourth." On the other hand, the first lady I canvassed gave the gratifying reply. I like your '*principles*,' which nearly converted me to Female Suffrage on the spot. My enthusiasm on the subject, however, was sadly damped at my next meeting when the chairman, in reply to my suggestion that lady Guardians would be a great advantage on the new Boards, ejaculated, "Sure, we'd be *coorting* them." I trust, however, that the "principles" of the fair sex will not only be proof against such malign influences, but may even have a chastening effect on the proceedings, and raise the tone of debate in the District Councils and Boards of Guardians. Canvassing will I suppose, always be with us but the labour and expense of a personal canvass by the candidate in county districts will, I hope, lead others to try the effect of meetings. These considerations show that the people, whether wiser than their leaders or not, at any rate are thinking for themselves, and as I have never opposed Home Rule on the ground that my countrymen were unfit for self-government, and on the other hand have always advocated popular local government as a means of political education, I welcome these signs of political capacity as amongst the most encouraging features of the new *regime*.

SOME WEAK POINTS.

The importance of the District Councils, which in Ireland not only act as Boards of Guardians, but also initiate most of the county expenditure, has been sadly overlooked in this first election. The novelty of the County Council absorbed public attention, and the fact of the elections taking place simultaneously sometimes produced strange results. For instance, my own claim to public confidence, whatever it might be, was chiefly based on my experience of Poor Law work, in which I had always taken an active part. Yet (owing probably to personal considerations) I was at the bottom of the poll for the District Council—the new Poor Law authority while I headed the poll for the County Council, of the business of which I had no experience, having been always excluded as a Peer from the Grand Jury. The simultaneity of the two elections also led to a good deal of confusion and not a few mistakes, and it may be doubted whether the same period (triennial) is equally well suited to both. But for the expense—of which more anon—a separate election for District Councils would in many ways be preferable.

The co-option arrangements, again, have hardly proved satisfactory. Presumably they were intended to give an opportunity for introducing elements of experience and practical ability more likely to be appreciated by the small body of the "elect" than by the mass of the electors. But, unfortunately, it was carefully arranged that the co-opted should be chosen before, and have a right to take part in, the election of the chairman for the year—with the inevitable result that they became too often mere pawns in these contests. In this County Council, however, the two co-opted Councillors very wisely declined to vote in the election of the chairman, and I can see no reason why this should not be the universal rule.

The cost of the new system has been appalling. The expense of the election in this county will be over £2,500, or very nearly 1/2d. in the £, even when spread over the three years for which the Councils are elected; in Kerry the expense is stated to be £5,600, or 1 1/2d. in the £, when spread over the same period; and from the complexity of the Act—the more elaborate arrangements, more frequent meetings, and so forth—the mere machinery of the Councils will certainly be much more costly than that of the Grand Juries, whether the new bodies prove extravagant or otherwise. This latter increase of expense (for "machinery") is propably inevitable; let us hope, however, that the cost of elections may be diminished in the future by a decrease in the number of contests. It would help in this direction if these costs were chargeable on the division contested.

CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

As was expected, and only natural, the Roman Catholic clergy have had a big say in the matter. I voted against their being disqualified for Councillorship, and still think it was a mistake. No curtailment of their rights as citizens will lessen their political power—rather the reverse; and in the long run they will have no more political influence than they deserve, perhaps not always as much. The great point is to encourage them to exercise it as *citizens*, if at all, and this, unfortunately their partial ostracism under the Act of 1896 tends to prevent. It is true, abstention from politics altogether, as unbecoming to their cloth, is much more common of recent years, but personally I should prefer their enjoying and exercising their full right as *citizens*. And this I can testify has been their attitude in some instances at all events. I was not fortunate enough to obtain the support of any of the priests in my division, but I have no reason to complain of the fair and straightforward way in which those of them who opposed me conducted the contest.

CONCLUSION.

It would be impertinent for me, particularly at present, to offer any remarks on the character of my own Council, and still more so to attempt to forecast their probable action or policy. I will only say that so far the gloomy predictions indulged in privately, even by some well-wishers, have been completely falsified; the "non-political" minority have been accorded more than their share of representation on the different committees, and our proceedings conducted with perfect harmony and in a very practical spirit.

PASSING A FORGED NOTE IN RANGOON.

At the recent Rangoon Criminal Sessions a young Burman, named Nga Po Chein, was indicted on a charge of having, on the 9th April, fraudulently used as genuine a forged currency note of the Government of India, knowing or having reason to believe that it was forged. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Bannerjee.

The Assistant Government Advocate briefly related to the jury the facts of the case, which showed that there could be no doubt that the note was a forgery, as the jury had only to take a glance at it to satisfy themselves of its character. It might happen to any one, of course, explained counsel, to become possessed of a forged currency note or of forged money. The gist of the evidence, the two points to which the jury would have to direct their attention were, whether there was guilty knowledge on the part of the accused or whether with that guilty knowledge in his mind he attempted to pass a note to another person. The man to whom he was said to have attempted to pass it was Ah Mon, who was apparently having an English lesson at the time from an Australian of Chinese origin who went by the name of Charley Hewitt. The accused admitted that he handed the note to Ah Mon, but denied that he tried to change it. Ah Mon was clear on that point and was supported by Charley Hewitt. Ah Mon engaged the accused in conversation while Charley Hewitt slipped out and got a policeman and had him arrested. As to guilty knowledge counsel would lay evidence before them to show that on the previous day the accused had tried to change the same note or a similar one with someone else. There was only one man who could say that he identified the accused. He said that the accused came to him and tried to change a note similar to the one in court, but he gave it back knowing it was forged, and a soldier who was standing by took the accused's part and pitched into him for saying the note was bad. But a neighbouring stall-keeper, a man who could not identify the accused, recollected the occurrence and saw the accused being arrested. The accused had tried the same trick on another man the day previous, so that if the jury believed the evidence it would satisfy them of the guilt of the accused on the two points which the prosecution sought to establish.

The prisoner was unanimously found guilty and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall on April 2. Sir John H. Kennaway, M.P., presided. The Rev. H. E. Fox, honorary secretary, presented the committee's review of the year, in which it was stated that the society's 2,003rd missionary (not counting wives) had sailed in March last, though the 1,000th had only sailed in 1880. The average number sent out yearly during the society's first half-century was 8 1-2; from 1849 to 1897 it was 19; and from 1887 to 1898 it was 70 1-2; yet the supply was still grievously inadequate. There were now 496 stations, manned by 403 ordained and 128 lay European missionaries, with 314 wives and 273 other ladies; 303 native clergy and 5,708 native lay teachers; 245,769 native Christian adherents, including catechumens; 65,387 native communicants; and 2,107 schools, with 86,798 scholars. There had been 16,047 baptisms during the year. At 28 stations the society possessed hospitals with an aggregate of 1,325 beds, and at many others there were dispensaries for the treatment of simple ailments. The staff included 53 missionaries (6 being women) with medical diplomas. The President expressed gratitude for the generous encouragement given at the time of the centenary by men of other views in their Church and by other Churches of Evangelical Christendom. They also accepted with thankfulness the testimony to the society's catholic spirit, and to its witness to evangelical truth and the power of prayer, borne by so eminent a Congregationalist minister as Dr. Barrett of Norwich. About 70,000*l.* had now been paid or promised towards the Centenary Fund of 100,000*l.*; but 30,000*l.* of this was needed to clear off the dificit, and he did not think the society's bankers would be satisfied unless the reserve fund were raised from 60,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

In the year ended March 31 last the British and Foreign Bible Society issued as many as 803,236 Bibles, 1,218,348 Testaments, and 2,457,855 portions. The total, 4,479,439, was 92,287 in excess of the corresponding figure for 1897-98, though there were considerable decreases under the headings Bibles and Testaments. In the 95 years of the society's existence the issues have numbered 160,009,393 copies in 350 languages and dialects. In Spain the passionate anti-Protestant prejudices stirred up by the war caused some decrease in circulation, which nevertheless amounted to 73,824 copies, while in the lost colonies of that Power 14,000,000 people have been emancipated from their garrisons of Spanish friars. In France the anti-Semitic crusade having widened into an anti-Protestant propaganda, the circulation fell off by about 20,000; but much interest has been excited by a growing evangelical movement among the priests themselves. Russia has in many respects given larger facilities and a warmer welcome to the Bible Society than any other country outside England; and in Austria, in the teeth of great hindrances, the circulation has increased by 44,000. In China the year has been full of exceptional opportunities, and the circulation has risen by 161,704 to 728,716.

"The Play's the thing,"—This has often been echoed by all sorts and conditions of men since the time when Shakespeare made it historical through the medium of Hamlet. A good play holds the mirror up to nature, and shows us that men may be influenced by good to conquer evil. It proves, in fact the truth of the saying. "All the World's a Stage." Holloway's Pills and Ointment have for many years played a leading part in the drama of life. They have been a source of relief and cure for most known complaints in all parts of the civilized world. Adults and children are alike benefited by these wonderful remedies, as they are suitable for the weakest as well as the strongest constitutions.

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowlands Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, May 25.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W M P Wood to act as Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Pratt I C S, on return to duty, to act as Collector and Dist Registrar, Ahmedabad and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence on leave of Mr M C Gibb, L L B, Cantab, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the Hon Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai to resume the post of Asst to the Comr, S D, and Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi on completion of his special duty in Supa Petha to be Huzur Depy Collr Ratnagiri.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi to be Dist Depy Colr Thana.

Mr Tirathdas Choithram Head Munshi Taluka office, Hala and substantive pro tem Subordinate Judge Mehar passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 10th April 1899.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 10th April 1899:—Mr Mahashanker Durgashankar Mehta B A Karkun Chorasi Mamlatdar's office Surat; Mr Gangadhar Vishnu Modak Head Karkun taluka Dhulia Khandesh; Mr Dalpatram Bapuram Head Karkun taluka Daskroi Ahmedabad; and Mr Vishnu Balvant Naik B A, Clerk Collector's Account office Satara. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 8th April 1899:—Mr Barakzai Moizuddin Khudayarkhan Clerk Treasury office Shikarpur; Mr Tenumal Dipchand Clerk Treasury office Shikarpur; Mr Jamiatrai Udharam Fourth Munshi Taluka office Karkar; Mr Muham Khemchand Munshi Rohri Taluka office; Mr Sirumal Hotchand Head Clerk Deputy Commissioner's office Thar and Parkar; Virumal Motaram Second Clerk Collector's office Shikarpur; and Mr Dayaram Chandumal Clerk Treasury office Hyderabad. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 8th April 1899:—Passed with credit—Mr Prabhashankar Harnarayan Raval B A Karkun Daskroi Mamlatdar's office Ahmedabad. Mr Appaji Krishna Deshpande B A Karkun Mamlatdar's office Barsi Sholapur.

Passed—Mr Shridhar Vishnu Kathawate BA second Karkun Sindgi Mamlatdar's office Bijapur; Mr Manishankar Manchharam Joshi B A Clerk Collr's office Surat; Mr Babaji Narayan Nagarsulkar Karkun Collr's Vernacular office Nasik; Mr Ramchandra Subrao Udpi Clerk Collr's office Kanara; Mr A Lawrence Clerk Comr S D's office; Mr Bayaji Sakharam Hagavane Huzur Record Karkun Satara; Mr Hari Ramchandra Malilkar Karkun Mamlatdar's office Barsi Sholapur; Mr Mahadev Narayen Limaye B A Clerk Collr's Correspondence office Poona; Mr Keshav Damodar B A second Karkun Mamlatdar's office Ahmednagar; Mr Mahadev Narayan Pathare second Stamp Karkun Huzur Treasury Satara; Mr Gopal Abaji Sathe Clerk Huzur Treasury office Nasik; Mr Vishnu Vasudev Vaidya English Record Sorting Clerk Satara; Mr Bhargav Nilkanth Jategaonkar B A Karkun Bhusaval Mamlatdar's office Khandesh; Mr Baba Balkrishna Doude B Sc Karkun Alibag Kolaba; Mr Purushottam Sakharam B A second Karkun Nevasa Mamlatdar's office Ahmednagar. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 8th April 1899:—Passed with credit—Mr A D Brown I C S. Passed—Mr V C MacMunn I C S; Messrs Brown and MacMunn passed an examination in Sindhi on the 8th April 1890.

Messrs A D Brown I C S and V C MacMunn I C S to be Asst Collrs in Sind.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H T H Rountree Chaplain of Devlali is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmednagar in addition to his own duties.

The Rev W B Preston MA Chaplain of Aden has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 31st inst or such subsequent date after the return to duty of the Rev J A Sellar as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made:—The Venerable W E Scott Archdeacon of Bombay, to be Senior Presidency Chaplain on return from privilege leave and the Revd S Leigh Lye to act as Chaplain of Ahmedabad during the absence of the Revd J H Beck on privilege leave or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas Bhojvani B A Bom pending further orders:—Khan Saheb Sadikali Fredunbeg Mirza B A Bom to be substantive pro tem Depy Educational Inspr on Rs 300 and to remain at Hyderabad; Rao Saheb Chaturbhuj Lalchand Ojha to be substantive pro tem Depy Educational Inspr on Rs 250 and to remain at Shikarpur and Mr Khubchand Jethmal Chainani B A to be substantive pro tem Depy Educational Inspr on Rs 200 at Karachi.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C T Hudson I M S, acting Civil Surgeon Nasik to hold charge of the office of Depy Sanitary Commr Western Registration Dist in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Major A V Anderson M B, I M S or pending further orders.

Mr C Walke Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th May 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Capt A F W King I M S are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept for employment on Plague duty.

Asst Surg R J Petigara L M and S has been placed on Plague duty at Gadag under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

The services of Lieut C E Tristram I S C W A Light I S C and J G Griffith ISC are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Thompson B A, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, 1st class is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 19th June 1899.

Mr F Wright Ex Engr 3rd grade temporary rank is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from 12th May.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Arjun Rangswami Mudliar is appointed under section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the Court of the Dist Court of Poona.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following appointments of Head Accountants are made:—Rao Saheb Annaji Balaji Pandit Head Accountant Thana to be sub pro tem Third Grade Head Accountant vice Rao Saheb Maneklal Rasikdas appointed sub pro tem. Second Grade Head Accountant; in modification of this office Notification No. 968 dated 17th March 1899 Rao Saheb Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis to be sub pro tem. Fifth Grade Head Accountant up to the date of the appointment of Rao Saheb Atmaram Bulwant Bawdekar as probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar and from that date to be substantive fifth grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad continuing to do duty at Surat till further orders; and Rao Saheb Chunilal Ravchand to be sub pro tem Fifth Grade Head Accountant vice Rao Saheb Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas First Grade Mamlatdar as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and the transfer of Rao Saheb Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai Third Grade Mamlatdar to the Vankaner State the following promotions and appointments are ordered:—

Vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas;—Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram Munshi to be First Grade Mamlatdar. Rao Saheb Gopalji Galabbhai Desai BA to be Second Grade Mamlatdar. Rao Saheb Gavrishankar Harjivan Vyas LCE to be Third Grade Mamlatdar; Mr Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar LCE Karkun in the Thana Collector's Office, but now a Survey Mamlatdar in the Konkan Survey, to be probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Kalol in the Panch Mahals Dist continuing to do duty in the Survey Dept. Mr Mathuradas Durgaram Dist Inspr of Agriculture Ahmedabad to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar and to do duty as Mamlatdar of Chorasi till further orders; Mr Vithaldas Keshavlal reverting to his permanent appointment.

Vice Rao Saheb Nathabhai Avichaldas.—Rao Saheb Durgeshwar Natwarji Trivedi B A to be substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar; and Mr Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria B A Head Clerk to the Collr of Ahmedabad to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar and to continue to do duty at Kalol till relieved by the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Mr Mulji Kalidas, acting Head Clerk to the Collector of Broach is appointed to act temporarily as Chitnis to the Collr of Broach with effect from the 18th inst during the absence of Rao Saheb Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai L C E transferred to the Vankaner State or until further orders.

Mr Vishnu Ramji Kadrekar Senior Clerk in the Ratnagiri Collector's Account Office is appointed to be acting Fifth Grade Head Accountant at Surat vice Rao Saheb Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis appointed to act as Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Ratnagiri during the absence of Rao Saheb Vaman Sazroba Mazumdar proceeding on one year's furlough or until further orders.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Pandurang Late on the expiry of his privilege leave should do duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist Mr Trimbak Waman Josh reverting to his substantive appointment.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the deputation of Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba the following transfer and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered until further orders:—Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad Mamlatdar of Dharwar to do duty at Gadag in the Dharwar District with First Class Magisterial allowance as and Mr Rudrappa Virappa Hattimattur to act as Mamlatdar of Dharwar.

Mr Rango Keshav Sindgi Head Karkun of Bagevadi Taluka in the Bijapur District is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bagevadi during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Rao Saheb Manjunath Shesgiri.

Mr Ramkrishna Timappa Gundil Mahalkari of Mundgod in the Kanara District is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sirsi during the deputation of Rao Bahadur Raghvendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar to act as Huzur Depy Collr Dharwar.

Mr Ramchandra Sheshbo Katgeri L C E Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Bijapur is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hungund during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre.

Khan Bahadur Rastomji Hormasji Police Inspector, is permitted to return to duty from 1st May 1899 the unexpired portion of his privilege leave being cancelled at his own request.

In consequence of Khan Bahadur Rastomji Hormasji Police Inspector Thana Dist having returned to duty within the period of his leave from 1st May 1899 acting Sixth Grade Police Inspector Sitaram Trimbak is ordered to revert to his substantive appointment of Chief Constable in the Thana Dist.

The privilege leave granted to Police Inspector Harisingji Fattesingji of the Kaira Dist, is extended by one month.

Three famous racing yachts are to be sold this month. They are the Britannia, which was built for the Prince of Wales, and with which His Royal Highness won about £10,000, excluding the value of several Queen's Cups; the Formosa, which first belonged to Mr. F. Sloane Stanley, and later to the Prince of Wales, both of whom won with her the Queen's Cup at Cowes; and the Irex, belonging to Mr. J. Dublin. The Prince of Wales sailed the Britannia with unexampled success every season from 1893 until 1897, when she was sold. She subsequently came into the hands of Mr. Hooley.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824 Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE UITLANDER' GRIEV[illegible]

The feeling of every thoughtful British [illegible] Africa, says a "Globe" correspondent, wr[illegible] Jonnesburg, is one of general disgust and [illegible] disgust at finding himself robbed of every [illegible] privilege, and controlled by an ignorant and [illegible] Government—and despair that the Imperial Go[illegible]ment seems impotent and unable to give any assura[illegible] of freedom in the near future from this miserable bondage. Bad and positively rotten as the position naturally is, it rendered worse by the intermittent and frequent differences constantly arising between the government and the mining representatives. These differences serve to maintain feelings of friction and uncertainty, and both within and without are destructive of all confidence in the stability of the country. On the one hand, these periodical depressions are so utilised by capitalists that they constitute a source of profit to the extent of hundreds of thousands at the expense of the European investor, and cause a condition of things locally little short of ruinous. The game is, that when a so-called "boom" occurs, thousands of shares are handed out by the big houses at top market rates for the benefit of confiding purchasers. These are bought back by the same houses when, through some political care, a slump is produced, and prices in a few days come down by the run, timid and weak investors jostling one another in their eagerness to throw their holdings back on the market.

During the past week the Press and the public have been much exercised over certain communications between the Government and certain mining representatives. The first letter seems to have been sent to the Government on the 28th ult., and the powers at Pretoria appear to be greatly incensed that its contents were published in a London newspaper. A recent issue of the local "Star" contained a reply from the State Secretary, Dr. Reitz, and may be classed with the usual misleading documents which emanate from the same source. The first bit of shuffling is connected with Mr. Lippert and alaboured effort is made to prove that he was not an "officially" authorised agent of the Government when he approached the industry. Those who know Mr. Lippert will not entertain the slightest doubt that the uncommonly shrewd Hamburg Jew would never have moved in the matter without a complete understanding with President Kruger. Why the State Secretary should have troubled to give so full an explanation of Mr. Lippert's position is not quite clear, for, after all, it is quite immaterial to the principal points under discussion Doubtless the Government is more than slightly chagrined that these negotiations promise to terminate abortively, so they make a childish attempt to free them from official importance.

No one capable of forming a correct estimate of the true Boer official mind will for one moment believe that the Government is influenced by any genuine and honest desire to grant any concessions to Uitlanders which possess the slightest value. In their cunning they hoped to obtain from the industry such support as would enable them to assure the British and other Governments that no further serious points of difference existed between themselves and the Uitlanders, and that all was now making for peace and prosperity. To have secured this they doubtless were prepared to conceed some trifles but nothing of any solid value. The crux of the position is, of course, the franchise, and although Mr. Kruger seems prepared to reduce the term of residence from fourteen years to nine, the obnoxious conditions attaching to it effectually bar any true Englishman from accepting it.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

May 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Telegrams will be booked for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Peninsular system marked G. I. P. in Guide on and after the 25th instant.

Bhamo route to [illegible]
Madagascar a[illegible]
on Monday the [illegible]
Line Saigon [illegible]
Cable A [illegible]
Till furthe[illegible]
for Bolivia. [illegible]

"FOR[illegible]

[illegible] an[illegible] stat[illegible] Durin[illegible] medic[illegible] herbal [illegible] for four [illegible] the great[illegible] invalid, ha[illegible] and the doctor[illegible] In June, 189[illegible] 'Clarke's Worl[illegible] taking one large bo[illegible] gradually drying u[illegible] taking the mixture, an[illegible] Pills, and in time a[illegible] completely healed, and [illegible] well as ever and could eat a[illegible] food. I am pleased to say it w[illegible] Mixture that effected the cure[illegible] no real benefit from doctors. [illegible] written before, but wished to see [illegible] lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assinibo[illegible]
Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you do[illegible] names and names of friends to prove the tru[illegible] what I state. I purchased the mixture at [illegible] Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE JENUINE.

THE DECREASE OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

The reply of Mr. Ritchie on May 4th to the deputation which waited upon him and the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the decrease in the number of British merchant seamen, gave little encouragement for the hope that any action will be taken by the Government in the matter. The President of the Board of Trade expressed his surprise that the deputation was without representatives of the ship owners, and his remarks suggested that he was of opinion that the views of the deputation were, therefore, not worthy of serious consideration. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ritchie should realise, by this time, that the shipowners are not by any means the class from which any agitation for reform will come. Briefly, the situation is this. The shipowner does not run his vessels on philanthropic lines, but for the sake of profit; he finds that freights rule so low that to make that profit he is compelled to reduce his expenses to a minimum; one of his greatest expenses is the wage bill for the crew, and he finds that he can get the foreigner to work for less wages than the good class of British seaman. In addition to that, too, the foreigner will live under conditions which no decent class of Englishmen will nowadays put up with. In a series of articles which we published last year, our correspondent, who made the fullest and most searching inquiries into the subject, pointed out that the chief reason why it was difficult to induce a good class of British seaman to serve afloat was the horribly bad condition of the ordinary merchantman's forecastle; not in the regular liners, but in the class of vessel which goes to make up by far the greatest proportion of our mercantile marine—the ocean tramp. Yet, as we have already pointed out, the profits on freights are reduced to such a low margin that shipowners are naturally averse from encouraging any legislation which may tend, by increasing the wages of the crew and the cost of provision for them, to reduce those profits to a vanishing point. Yet Mr. Ritchie considers that shipowners are the only people whose views on the matter are really worth listening to.

The evil which was pointed out on May 4th is no new thing. It has been growing steadily for years and years. One of the chief causes of the dearth of seamen is the absebce of a proper training ground. The existing training ships number twenty-two with accommodation for 5,390 boys though only 4,678 at present of board them. In an interesting brochure recently written by Mr. McHardy, it is pointed out that only 30 per cent. of these boys eventually go to sea and a large proportion of these is drawn from a most undesirable part of the population. The enormous fleet of small sailing vessels of under 300 tons which years ago, formed the chief nursery for our young sailors has dwindled from 15,336 with aggregate crews numbering 72,407, in 1862, down to 7,193 vessels employing 23,664 persons, in 1899. Most of these vessels have gone to the Baltic kingdoms, where they train a race of seamen which is ousting our sailors from their own ships. This dearth of British seamen is a serious question for the State. It is true, as Mr. Goschen pointed out, that we suffer from no dearth of applicants for the Navy or the Naval Reserve, but we have to remember that in war time this country cannot be kept alive by warships, but rather by the merchantmen which those warships will protect and convoy. And who, may we ask, will man that merchant fleet? Not the personnel of the Navy or the Naval Reserve, for their hands will be full enough of work already. The merchant fleet in time of war, if it is to be thoroughly relied upon to fulfil its supremely important duties, must be manned by British seamen, and officered by British officers. For that reason, the subject of the 4th May's deputation to the First Lord of the Admiralty and the President of the Board of Trade is pregnant with the most vital interests of the Empire—a subject concerning not merely the shipowner or the merchant, but the country itself. On that account, the Government should welcome any action which demonstrates a real interest on the part of the British public in this all important question.—*Globe.*

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON AUSTRALIA.

The Duke of Devonshire presided on April 29 at a meeting of the British Empire League at Eastbourne when Sir P. Fysh, Agent-General for Tasmania, delivered an address. His Grace, in reply to a vote of thanks, said:—He did not think that interest could fail to have been strengthened by the reference which Sir Philip Fysh had more than once made to the strong determination on the part of the people of Australia that the commonwealth should be a [illegible]wealth under the British Crown, or, in [illegible] and still closer union [illegible] Empire. Sir [illegible] sympathy [illegible] would not [illegible]sition to [illegible]mething [illegible] induce- [illegible] Australia [illegible]as that [illegible] system [illegible]hether [illegible] more [illegible] from [illegible]inst [illegible] of [illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible] was [illegible] more [illegible]ndeb- [illegible]t will [illegible]uired by [illegible]made. In [illegible], President [illegible]o place the [illegible]ust be made [illegible] fluctuations [illegible]al to general [illegible]poses to accom- [illegible]g a strong gold [illegible]dually improving [illegible]reaches par.

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CURED BY TAKING
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Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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Who have been Cured by Munyon's Remedies, are from all walks of Life and from Every Section of the Community.

47 Cures for 47 Diseases.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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HYDROXYL-FREE
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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, s[illegible]
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